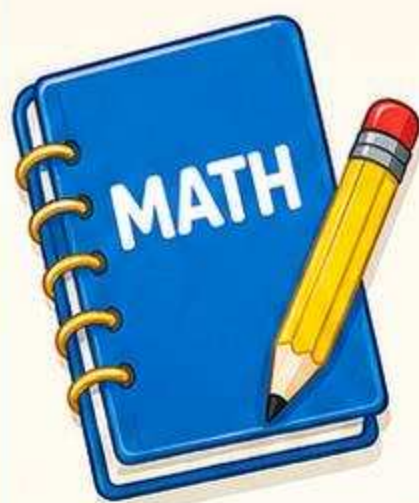




MATH

Grade 3 – Primary

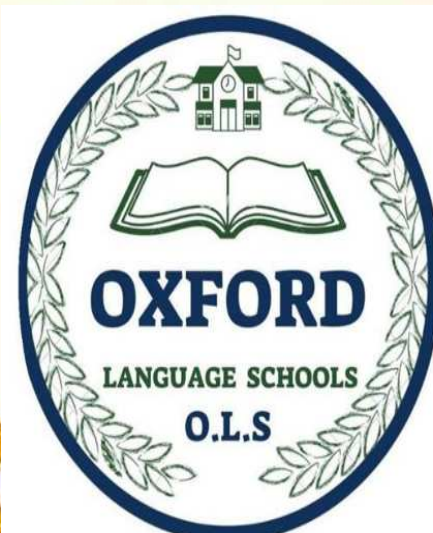


TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1

Multiplication Rules



CHAPTER 2

Time and Duration



CHAPTER 3

Division



CHAPTER 4

Addition and Subtraction



CHAPTER 5

Length



CHAPTER 6

Data Organization



CHAPTER 7

Mental Calculation



CHAPTER 8

Division with Remainder



CHAPTER 9

Numbers Greater than 1,000



CHAPTER 10

Multiplication of Two-Digit Numbers (Part 1)



G3

2026 – 2027

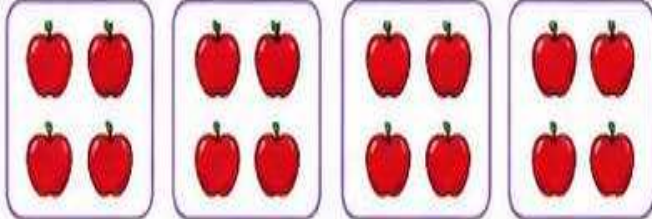




MULTIPLICATION AS REPEATED ADDITION

Write the repeated addition and multiplication sentence for each picture.

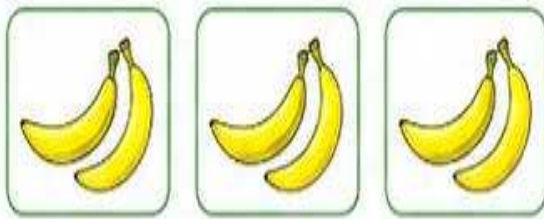
1



$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

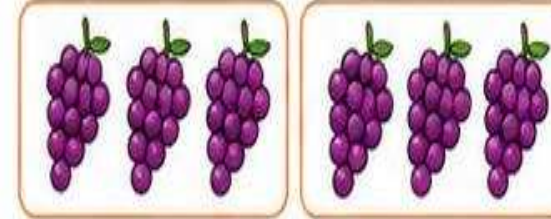
2



$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

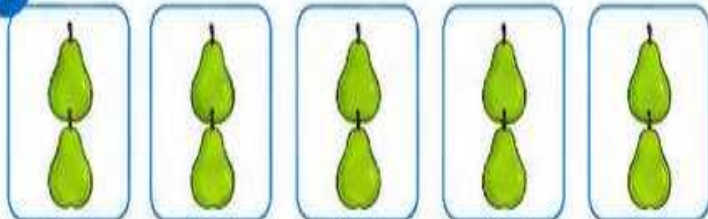
3



$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

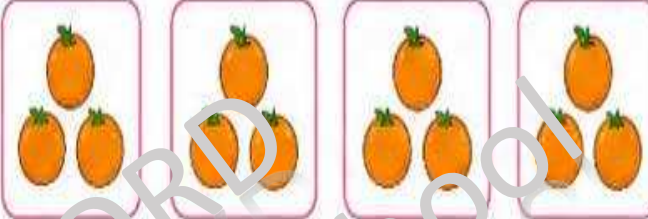
4



$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

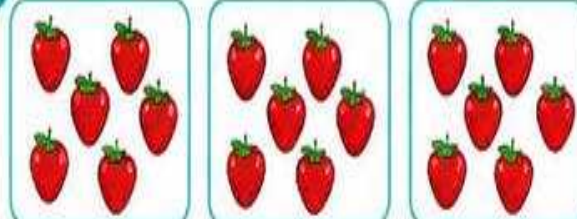
5



$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

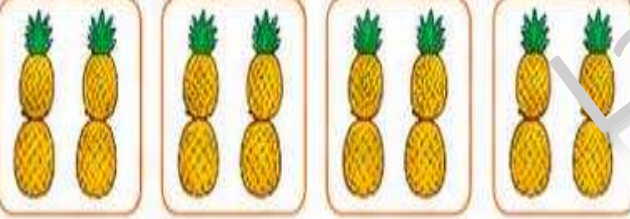
6



$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

7



$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

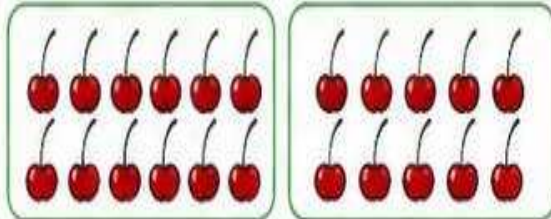
8



$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

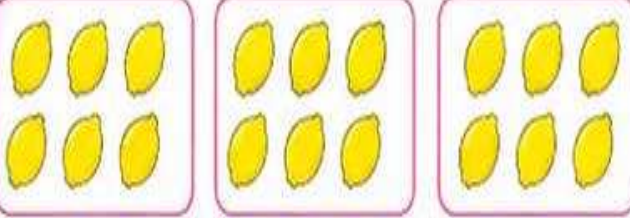
9



$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

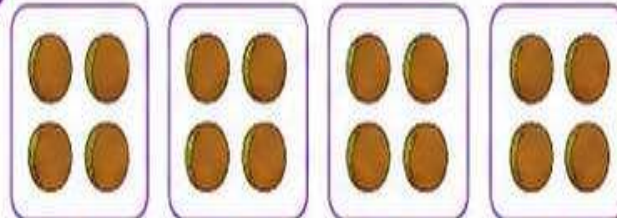
10



$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

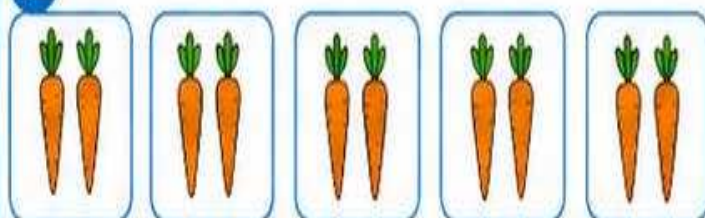
11



$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

12



$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$



Remember:



Repeated Addition

means adding the same number many times.



Multiplication

means groups of the same number.

Example:

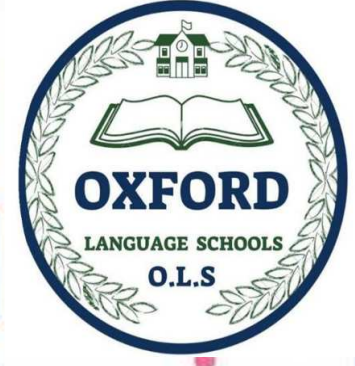
$$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12$$

$$4 \times 3 = 12$$





REPEATED ADDITION AS MULTIPLICATION



Write the repeated addition as multiplication
and the multiplication as repeated addition.

Write the repeated addition
as multiplication.

1 $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = \dots \times 5$

2 $2 + 2 + 2 = \dots \times 2$

3 $7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 = \dots \times 7$

4 $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = \dots \times 3$

5 $9 + 9 = \dots \times 9$

6 $4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = \dots \times 4$

7 $6 + 6 + 6 = \dots \times 6$

8 $8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 = \dots \times 8$

Write the multiplication
as repeated addition.

1 $4 \times 5 = \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots$

2 $3 \times 6 = \dots + \dots + \dots$

3 $2 \times 7 = \dots + \dots$

4 $5 \times 3 = \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots$

5 $6 \times 2 = \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots$

6 $7 \times 4 = \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots$

7 $8 \times 3 = \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots$

8 $9 \times 2 = \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots$

Complete the repeated addition
and write it as multiplication.

1 $4 + 4 + 4 + \dots = \dots \times \dots$

2 $6 + 6 + \dots + 6 = \dots \times \dots$

3 $3 + \dots + 3 + 3 + 3 = \dots \times \dots$

4 $\dots + 8 + 8 + 8 = \dots \times \dots$

5 $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + \dots = \dots \times \dots$

6 $7 + 7 + \dots + 7 + 7 = \dots \times \dots$

7 $\dots + 1 + 1 + 1 = \dots \times \dots$

8 $5 + 5 + 5 + \dots + 5 = \dots \times \dots$

Complete the multiplication
and write it as repeated addition.

1 $\dots \times 5 = 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5$

2 $\dots \times 3 = 3 + 3 + \dots$

3 $\dots \times 4 = 4 + 4 + 4 + 4$

4 $\dots \times 2 = 2 + \dots + 2 + 2 + 2$

5 $\dots \times 6 = 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + \dots$

6 $\dots \times 7 = 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7$

7 $\dots \times 8 = 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + \dots$

8 $\dots \times 9 = \dots + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9$



Great Work!

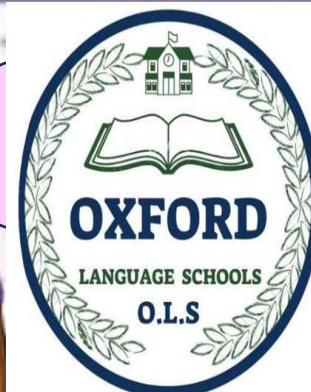


Comparing Multiplications with Words



Let's Compare!

We can compare two multiplications using the words **more than**, **less than** or **equal to**.



A Read the multiplications. Compare them and write **more than**, **less than** or **equal to**.

1 4×6 is _____ 4×5

2 7×3 is _____ 7×2

3 9×4 is _____ 9×4

4 5×8 is _____ 5×6

5 6×2 is _____ 6×3

6 8×5 is _____ 8×4

7 3×7 is _____ 3×6

8 2×9 is _____ 4×9

9 10×3 is _____ 10×2

10 11×4 is _____ 9×4

Remember:

- If one factor is bigger, the product is **more than**.
- If one factor is smaller, the product is **less than**.
- If both are the same, the products are **equal to**.



B Solve the word problems. Choose the correct word: **more than**, **less than** or **equal to**.

1 There are 6 boxes with 5 pencils each. There are 6 boxes with 4 pencils each.
The total pencils in the first group is _____ the total pencils in the second group.

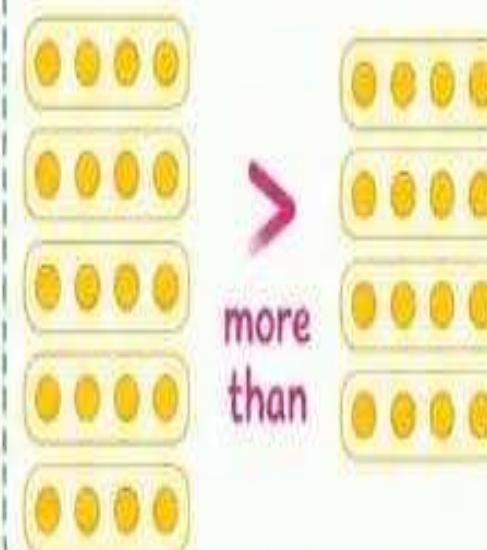
2 There are 7 plates with 3 cookies each. There are 8 plates with 3 cookies each.
The total cookies in the first group is _____ the total cookies in the second group.

3 There are 9 bags with 2 apples each. There are 9 bags with 2 apples each.
The total apples in both groups are _____.

4 There are 4 rows with 6 chairs each. There are 3 rows with 6 chairs each.
The total chairs in the first group is _____ the total chairs in the second group.

Example:

4×6 is **more than** 4×5

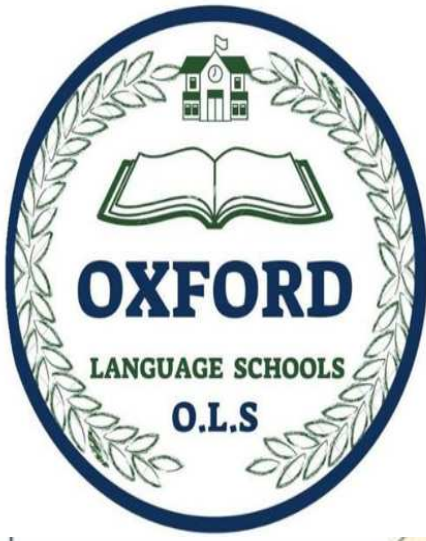


Be a Math Star!



Practice makes progress!





Let's Understand Multiplication!



★ Multiplication is Repeated Addition. ★

1 Multiplication is Repeated Addition

When we add the **same number** over and over again, we can write it as a **multiplication sentence**.

Example:

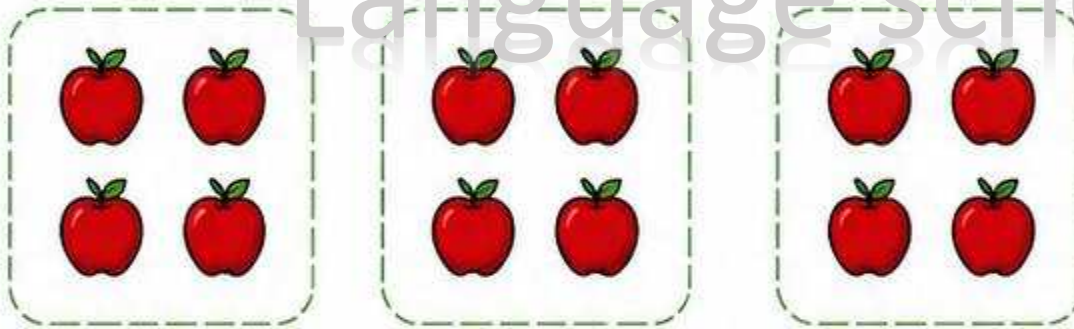
$$4 + 4 + 4 = 12$$

same number (4)
added 3 times

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

number of groups number in each group total (product)

3 groups of 4 apples



Repeated addition:

$$4 + 4 + 4 = 12$$

Multiplication sentence:

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

2 Parts of a Multiplication Sentence

Remember: **Multiplicand** × **Multiplier** = **Product**

$5 \times 6 = 30$

Multiplicand **Multiplier** **Product**
(the number being multiplied) (the number that tells how many times)

Examples:

$2 \times 3 = 6$

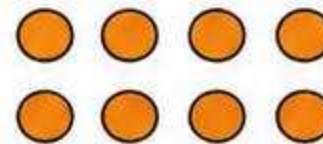
Multiplicand **Multiplier** **Product**



2 groups of 3

$4 \times 2 = 8$

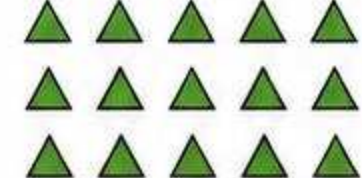
Multiplicand **Multiplier** **Product**



4 groups of 2

$3 \times 5 = 15$

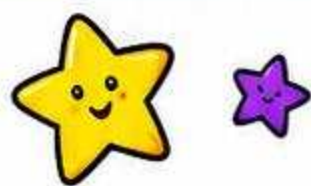
Multiplicand **Multiplier** **Product**



3 groups of 5



Key Idea: Multiplication is a faster way to add the same number over and over again.



PRACTICE



Remember: **Multiplicand** × **Multiplier** = **Product**

A Complete the table.

	Multiplication Sentence	Multiplicand	Multiplier	Product
1.	$4 \times 6 = 24$			
2.	$7 \times 3 = 21$			
3.	$8 \times 5 = 40$			
4.	$9 \times 4 = 36$			
5.	$6 \times 7 = 42$			
6.	$3 \times 8 = 24$			

B Write the multiplication sentence when given the multiplicand, multiplier, and product.

	Multiplicand	Multiplier	Product
1)	5	4	20
2)	6	7	42
3)	3	6	18

	Multiplicand	Multiplier	Product
4)	9	2	18
5)	4	9	36
6)	7	5	35

	Multiplicand	Multiplier	Product
7)	6	3	18
8)	8	4	32
9)	7	6	42

C Find the missing term.

1. $\underline{\quad} \times 6 = 30$

2. $7 \times \underline{\quad} = 28$

3. $\underline{\quad} \times 4 = 36$

4. $9 \times \underline{\quad} = 27$

5. $6 \times \underline{\quad} = 42$

6. $\underline{\quad} \times 3 = 21$

7. $8 \times \underline{\quad} = 32$

8. $\underline{\quad} \times 7 = 49$

9. $4 \times \underline{\quad} = 20$

10. $\underline{\quad} \times 8 = 40$

11. $6 \times \underline{\quad} = 48$

12. $\underline{\quad} \times 6 = 36$

D Write the terms for the multiplication sentence.

$$6 \times 7 = 42$$

The multiplicand is: _____

The multiplier is: _____

The product is: _____



MULTIPLICATION SENTENCES

Write the terms for each multiplication sentence.



1 $3 \times 5 = 15$

The multiplicand is:

The multiplier is:

The product is:

2 $7 \times 4 = 28$

The multiplicand is:

The multiplier is:

The product is:

3 $8 \times 6 = 48$

The multiplicand is:

The multiplier is:

The product is:

4 $5 \times 9 = 45$

The multiplicand is:

The multiplier is:

The product is:

5 $6 \times 3 = 18$

The multiplicand is:

The multiplier is:

The product is:

6 $9 \times 2 = 18$

The multiplicand is:

The multiplier is:

The product is:

7 $4 \times 7 = 28$

The multiplicand is:

The multiplier is:

The product is:

8 $2 \times 8 = 16$

The multiplicand is:

The multiplier is:

The product is:

9 $7 \times 8 = 56$

The multiplicand is:

The multiplier is:

The product is:

10 $3 \times 6 = 18$

The multiplicand is:

The multiplier is:

The product is:

11 $6 \times 9 = 54$

The multiplicand is:

The multiplier is:

The product is:

12 $8 \times 5 = 40$

The multiplicand is:

The multiplier is:

The product is:



Great Job!



ONE MORE GROUP STRATEGY



Let's Learn!

Multiplication means
EQUAL GROUPS.

When the second number gets bigger by 1, we add **ONE MORE GROUP** of the first number.

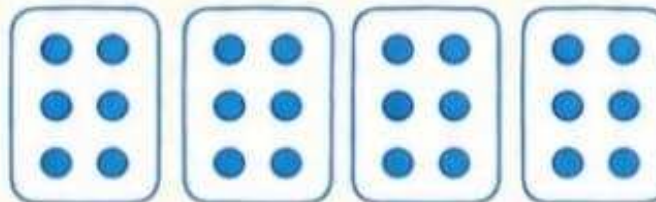


THE RULE

$$6 \times 5 = 6 \times 4 + 6$$

Because:

6×4 means



Each box has 6 objects.

To make 6×5 , we add one more group of 6.

✓ So we add **6**.

MORE EXAMPLES

Example 1

$$7 \times 2 = 7 \times 1 + \square$$



7×1



Add one more group of 7.



Answer: $7 \times 2 = 7 \times 1 + 7$

Example 2

$$9 \times 8 = 9 \times 7 + \square$$

One more group = **9**

Answer: **9**

Remember: When the second factor increases by 1, add **one more group** of the first factor.



PRACTICE TIME!

Name: _____ Date: _____

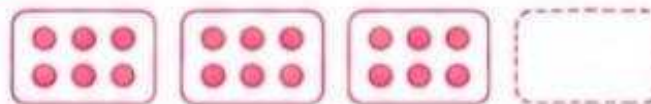
1 Fill in the missing number.

- a $4 \times 5 = 4 \times 4 + \underline{\quad}$
- b $8 \times 6 = 8 \times 5 + \underline{\quad}$
- c $5 \times 7 = 5 \times 6 + \underline{\quad}$
- d $10 \times 3 = 10 \times 2 + \underline{\quad}$
- e $3 \times 9 = 3 \times 8 + \underline{\quad}$
- f $6 \times 8 = 6 \times 7 + \underline{\quad}$

2 Draw one more group.

Draw one more equal group to complete the multiplication.

- a $5 \times 3 \rightarrow$ make 5×4



- b $7 \times 2 \rightarrow$ make 7×3



- c $3 \times 4 \rightarrow$ make 3×5



3 Circle the correct answer.

- a $7 \times 5 = 7 \times 4 + \dots$

5 7 4

- b $9 \times 6 = 9 \times 5 + \dots$

5 9 6

- c $8 \times 3 = 8 \times 2 + \dots$

8 3 2

4 CHALLENGE! Complete the pattern.

$$2 \times 1 = 2$$

$$\rightarrow 2 \times 2 = 2 \times 1 + \underline{\quad}$$

$$\rightarrow 2 \times 3 = 2 \times 2 + \underline{\quad}$$

$$\rightarrow 2 \times 4 = 2 \times 3 + \underline{\quad}$$

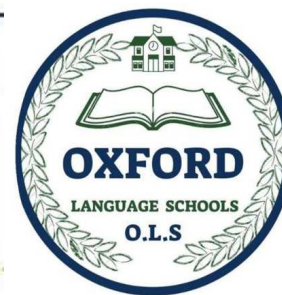
$$\rightarrow 2 \times 5 = 2 \times 4 + \underline{\quad}$$

Great Job!





PRACTICE TIME!



1 Fill in the missing number.

a $4 \times 5 = 4 \times 4 + \underline{\quad}$

b $8 \times 6 = 8 \times 5 + \underline{\quad}$

c $5 \times 7 = 5 \times 6 + \underline{\quad}$

d $10 \times 3 = 10 \times 2 + \underline{\quad}$

e $3 \times 9 = 3 \times 8 + \underline{\quad}$

f $6 \times 8 = 6 \times 7 + \underline{\quad}$

2 Complete the number sentences.

a $7 \times 4 = 7 \times 3 + \underline{\quad}$

b $9 \times 5 = \underline{\quad} + 9$

c $6 \times 7 = \underline{\quad} + 6$

d $4 \times 9 = \underline{\quad} + 4$

e $8 \times 3 = \underline{\quad} + 8$

f $5 \times 6 = 5 \times 4 + \underline{\quad}$

3 Match each multiplication to the correct completed sentence.

1 7×6 • $9 \times 4 = 9 \times 3 + 9$

2 4×8 • $6 \times 5 = 6 \times 4 + 6$

3 6×5 • $3 \times 9 = 3 \times 8 + 3$

4 3×9 • $4 \times 8 = 4 \times 7 + 4$

5 5×8 • $5 \times 8 = 5 \times 7 + 5$

6 9×4 • $7 \times 6 = 7 \times 5 + 7$

4 Choose the correct answer.

a $6 \times 7 = 6 \times 6 + \underline{\quad}$

(A) 1 (B) 6 (C) 7 (D) 12

b $8 \times 5 = 8 \times 4 + \underline{\quad}$

(A) 4 (B) 5 (C) 8 (D) 12

c $9 \times 3 = 9 \times 2 + \underline{\quad}$

(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 9

d $5 \times 9 = 5 \times 8 + \underline{\quad}$

(A) 1 (B) 5 (C) 8 (D) 9

e $7 \times 8 = 7 \times 7 + \underline{\quad}$

(A) 1 (B) 7 (C) 8 (D) 14

f $4 \times 6 = 4 \times 5 + \underline{\quad}$

(A) 1 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 6

5 Fill in the blanks.

a $6 \times 5 = \underline{\quad} + 6$

e $4 \times 9 = \underline{\quad} + 4$

b $7 \times 3 = \underline{\quad} + 7$

f $3 \times 8 = \underline{\quad} + 3$

c $8 \times 6 = \underline{\quad} + 8$

g $5 \times 7 = \underline{\quad} + 5$

d $9 \times 7 = \underline{\quad} + 9$

h $10 \times 6 = \underline{\quad} + 10$

6 Write the missing numbers.

a $6 \times \square = 6 \times 5 + 6$

b $\square \times 7 = 7 \times 6 + 7$

c $8 \times \square = 8 \times 7 + 8$

d $\square \times 3 = 3 \times 2 + 3$

e $5 \times \square = 5 \times 4 + 5$

f $\square \times 9 = 9 \times 8 + 9$



YOU CAN DO IT!



NOTICE !



When we **add 1** to a factor, the product **increases** by the **other factor**.

When we **subtract 1** from a factor, the product **decreases** by the **other factor**.

1 When we add or subtract 1 from a factor

Add 1 to a factor

→ The product **increases** by the other factor.

Example

$$7 \times 4 = 28$$

↓ Add 1 to 4

$$7 \times 5 = 35$$

The product increased by 7. (the other factor)

Example

$$6 \times 5 = 30$$

↓ Add 1 to 5

$$6 \times 6 = 36$$

The product increased by 6. (the other factor)



Subtract 1 from a factor

→ The product **decreases** by the other factor.

Example

$$7 \times 4 = 28$$

↓ Subtract 1 from 4

$$7 \times 3 = 21$$

The product decreased by 7. (the other factor)

Example

$$8 \times 6 = 48$$

↓ Subtract 1 from 6

$$8 \times 5 = 40$$

The product decreased by 8. (the other factor)



Remember

- Add 1 to a factor → The product **increases** by the other factor.
- Subtract 1 from a factor → The product **decreases** by the other factor.



2 The Commutative Property of Multiplication

You can change the order (position) of the numbers in multiplication, and the **product will be the same**.



Example 1

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

$$7 \times 3 = 21$$

The product is the same.

Example 2

$$5 \times 8 = 40$$

$$8 \times 5 = 40$$

The product is the same.

Remember: $a \times b = b \times a$

★ LET'S PRACTICE!

11 Write the missing number in the box.

(1) 8×5 , increase 7 by 1.

$$7 \times 5 = \square$$

(2) 9×6 , decrease 6 by 1.

$$9 \times 5 = \square$$

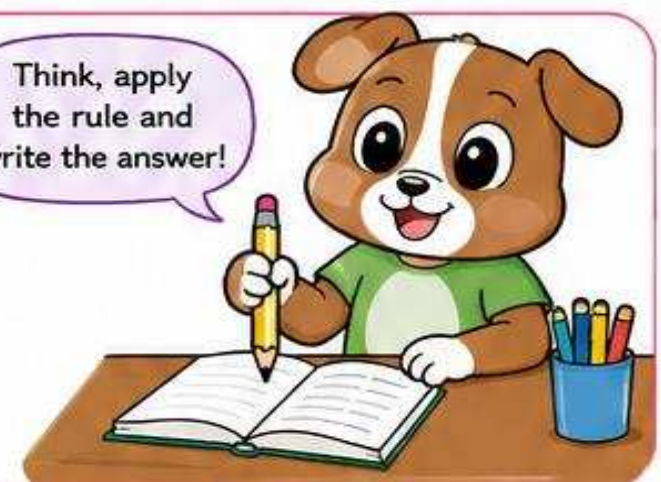
$$(3) 5 \times 9 = 9 \times \square$$

$$(4) 8 \times 6 = \square \times 8$$

(5) If $7 \times 5 = 35$, what is 7×6 ?

$$7 \times 6 = \square$$

Think, apply the rule and write the answer!



★ Summary



Add 1 → product increases by the other factor.



Subtract 1 → product decreases by the other factor.



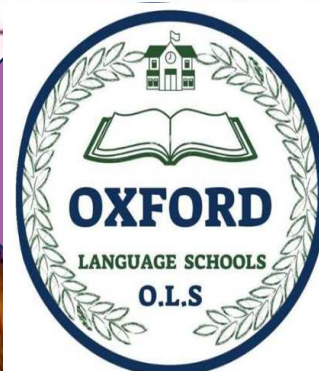
You can change the order of the numbers in multiplication.

Comparing Multiplications with Words



Let's Compare!

We can compare two multiplications using the words **more than**, **less than** or **equal to**.



A Read the multiplications. Compare them and write **more than**, **less than** or **equal to**.

1 4×6 is _____ 4×5

2 7×3 is _____ 7×2

3 9×4 is _____ 9×4

4 5×8 is _____ 5×6

5 6×2 is _____ 6×3

6 8×5 is _____ 8×4

7 3×7 is _____ 3×6

8 2×9 is _____ 4×9

9 10×3 is _____ 10×2

10 11×4 is _____ 9×4

Remember:

- If one factor is bigger, the product is **more than**.
- If one factor is smaller, the product is **less than**.
- If both are the same, the products are **equal to**.



B Solve the word problems. Choose the correct word: **more than**, **less than** or **equal to**.

1 There are 6 boxes with 5 pencils each. There are 6 boxes with 4 pencils each.

The total pencils in the first group is _____ the total pencils in the second group.

2 There are 7 plates with 3 cookies each. There are 8 plates with 3 cookies each.

The total cookies in the first group is _____ the total cookies in the second group.

3 There are 9 bags with 2 apples each. There are 9 bags with 2 apples each.

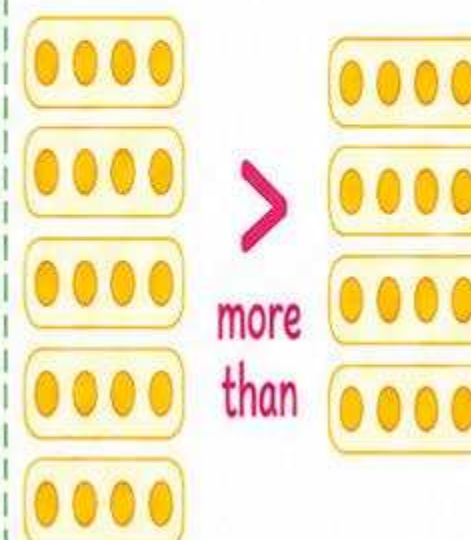
The total apples in both groups are _____.

4 There are 4 rows with 6 chairs each. There are 3 rows with 6 chairs each.

The total chairs in the first group is _____ the total chairs in the second group.

Example:

4×6 is **more than** 4×5



Be a Math Star!



Practice makes progress!





THE COMMUTATIVE PROPERTY OF MULTIPLICATION



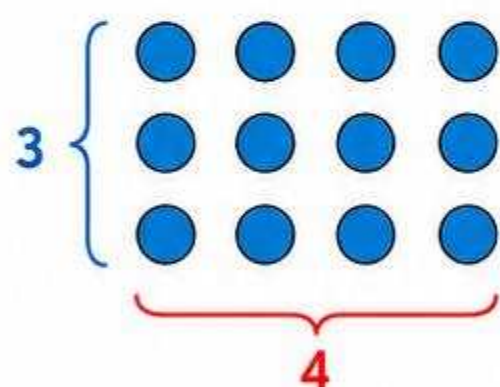
The **Commutative Property** of Multiplication says:
You can **change the order** of the numbers you multiply,
and the **product** (answer) will stay the same.

$$a \times b = b \times a$$

(a and b can be any numbers)

1 Visual Examples (Arrays)

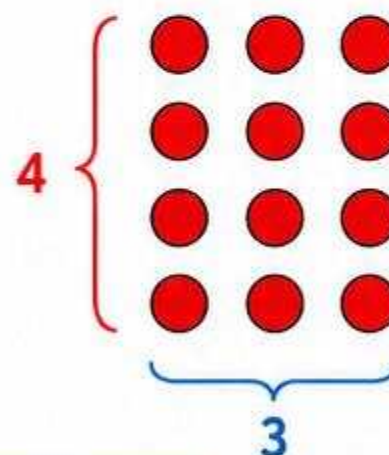
3×4 means 3 rows of 4.



$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

12
is the product.

4×3 means 4 rows of 3.



$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

12
is the product.

$$\text{So } 3 \times 4 = 4 \times 3 = 12$$

2 Number Examples

Example 1

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

$$5 \times 2 = 10$$

$$\text{So, } 2 \times 5 = 5 \times 2$$

Example 2

$$6 \times 7 = 42$$

$$7 \times 6 = 42$$

$$\text{So, } 6 \times 7 = 7 \times 6$$

Example 3

$$9 \times 3 = 27$$

$$3 \times 9 = 27$$

$$\text{So, } 9 \times 3 = 3 \times 9$$

3 Real Life Examples

Example 1:

There are 4 plates.

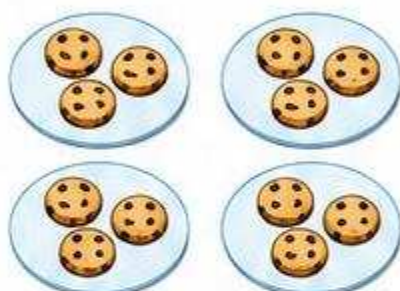
Each plate has 3 cookies.

$$\text{Total cookies} = 4 \times 3 = 12$$

Or 3 plates with 4 cookies each.

$$\text{Total cookies} = 3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$\text{So, } 4 \times 3 = 3 \times 4 = 12$$



Example 2:

There are 6 bags.

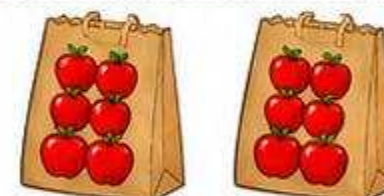
Each bag has 2 apples.

$$\text{Total apples} = 6 \times 2 = 12$$

Or 2 bags with 6 apples each.

$$\text{Total apples} = 2 \times 6 = 12$$

$$\text{So, } 6 \times 2 = 2 \times 6 = 12$$



4 Practice Time!

Use the Commutative Property to find the missing products.

1 $3 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$$6 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$$

2 $2 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$$8 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$$

3 $4 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$$7 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$$

4 $5 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$$9 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$$

5 $6 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$

$$1 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$$

6 $10 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$$3 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$$

7 $2 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$

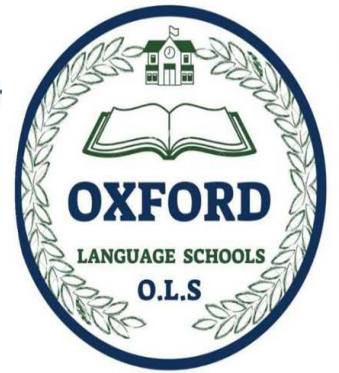
$$11 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$$

8 $7 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$

$$0 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$$



PRACTICE



A Find the equal multiplication sentence.

1 $3 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

- a. 5×3
- b. 3×4
- c. 2×5
- d. 5×2

2 $7 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

- a. 4×7
- b. 7×3
- c. 9×4
- d. 6×7

3 $6 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

- a. 2×6
- b. 6×3
- c. 2×5
- d. 3×6

4 $9 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$

- a. 1×9
- b. 0×9
- c. 9×2
- d. 2×9

5 $4 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

- a. 8×4
- b. 4×6
- c. 7×4
- d. 8×7

6 $2 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

- a. 7×2
- b. 2×5
- c. 1×7
- d. 7×1

7 $5 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

- a. 9×5
- b. 5×8
- c. 6×5
- d. 5×3

8 $3 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

- a. 6×3
- b. 3×2
- c. 4×6
- d. 3×4

9 $1 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$

- a. 12×1
- b. 0×12
- c. 1×11
- d. 2×12

10 $8 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$

- a. 0×8
- b. 8×1
- c. 0×1
- d. 1×8

B Complete each pair of multiplication sentences.

1 $3 \times 4 = 12$

$4 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

2 $7 \times 2 = 14$

$2 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

3 $5 \times 6 = 30$

$6 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

4 $8 \times 3 = 24$

$3 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

5 $9 \times 2 = 18$

$2 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

6 $4 \times 7 = 28$

$7 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

7 $6 \times 1 = 6$

$1 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

8 $2 \times 11 = 22$

$11 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

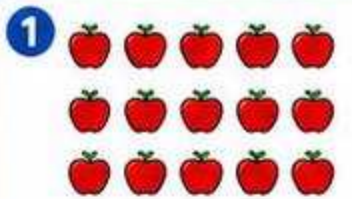
9 $10 \times 5 = 50$

$5 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

10 $3 \times 9 = 27$

$9 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

C Write two multiplication sentences for each picture.



$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
 $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$



$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
 $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$



$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
 $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$



$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
 $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$



$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
 $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

D Fill in the blank to make a true number sentence.

1 $4 \times 6 = \underline{\quad} \times 4$

4 $2 \times 9 = 9 \times \underline{\quad}$

7 $1 \times 12 = \underline{\quad} \times 1$

2 $5 \times 8 = 8 \times \underline{\quad}$

5 $10 \times 2 = \underline{\quad} \times 10$

8 $3 \times 0 = 0 \times \underline{\quad}$

3 $7 \times 3 = \underline{\quad} \times 7$

6 $6 \times 5 = 5 \times \underline{\quad}$

9 $8 \times 7 = \underline{\quad} \times 8$

E Solve. Write two multiplication sentences for each situation.

- 1 There are 4 plates.
Each plate has 5 cookies.



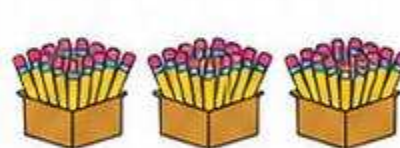
$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
 $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

- 2 There are 6 bags.
Each bag has 3 apples.



$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
 $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

- 3 There are 3 boxes.
Each box has 8 pencils.



$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
 $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

- 4 There are 7 rows.
Each row has 2 balls.



$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
 $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

F Challenge! Use the numbers to write two multiplication sentences.

1 3 and 7

$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
 $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

2 4 and 9

$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
 $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

3 6 and 8

$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
 $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

4 2 and 11

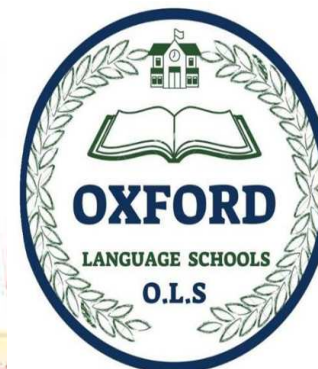
$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
 $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

5 5 and 12

$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
 $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$



THE DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY OF MULTIPLICATION



The Distributive Property means we can **multiply** a number by a **sum (addition)** by multiplying it by **each addend**, then **adding the products**.

Rule: $a \times (b + c) = (a \times b) + (a \times c)$

Distribute

We can also write:

$$(b + c) \times a = (b \times a) + (c \times a)$$

EXAMPLE 1

Write the problem:

$$3 \times 5 =$$

Step 1: Rewrite 5 as a sum.

$$3 \times 5 = 3 \times (3 + 2)$$

Step 2: Distribute 3 to each number inside the parentheses.

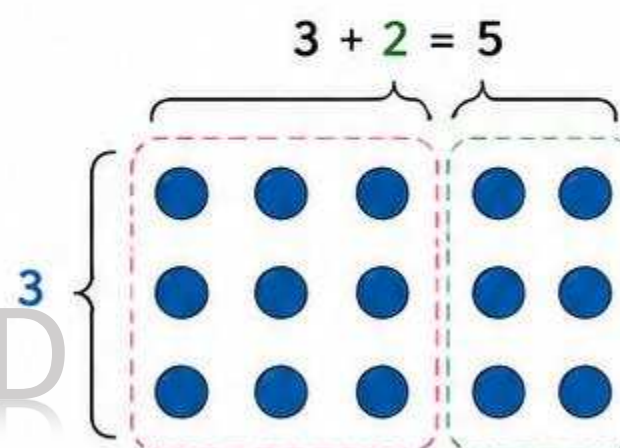
$$3 \times (3 + 2) = (3 \times 3) + (3 \times 2)$$

Step 3: Multiply.

$$= 9 + 6$$

Step 4: Add the products.

$$= 15$$



We have 3 rows.
Each row has 5 dots.
($3 + 2 = 5$)
So,
 $3 \times 5 = 15$

EXAMPLE 2

Write the problem:

$$4 \times 7 =$$

Step 1: Rewrite 7 as a sum.

$$4 \times 7 = 4 \times (5 + 2)$$

Step 2: Distribute 4 to each number inside the parentheses.

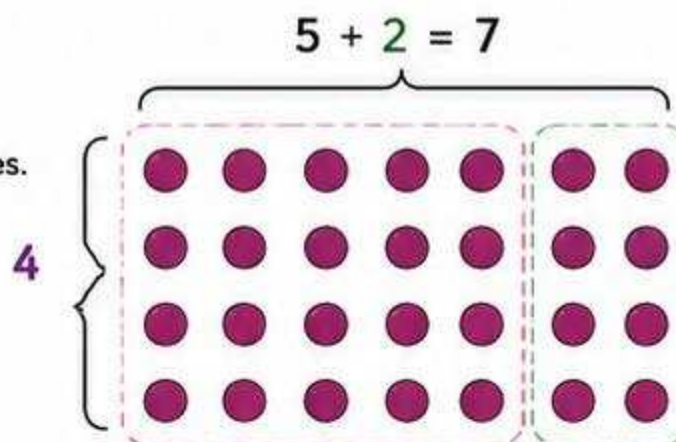
$$4 \times (5 + 2) = (4 \times 5) + (4 \times 2)$$

Step 3: Multiply.

$$= 20 + 8$$

Step 4: Add the products.

$$= 28$$



We have 4 rows.
Each row has 7 dots.
($5 + 2 = 7$)
So,
 $4 \times 7 = 28$

EXAMPLE 3

Write the problem:

$$2 \times 9 =$$

Step 1: Rewrite 9 as a sum.

$$2 \times 9 = 2 \times (6 + 3)$$

Step 2: Distribute 2 to each number inside the parentheses.

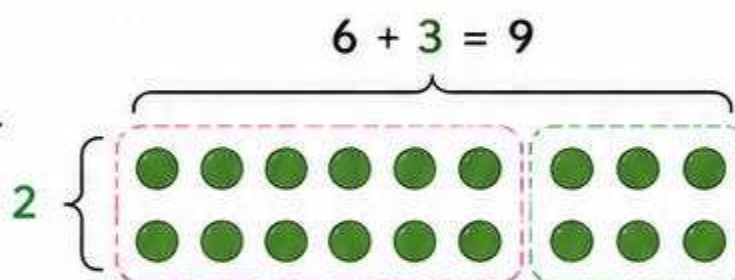
$$2 \times (6 + 3) = (2 \times 6) + (2 \times 3)$$

Step 3: Multiply.

$$= 12 + 6$$

Step 4: Add the products.

$$= 18$$



We have 2 rows.
Each row has 9 dots.
($6 + 3 = 9$)
So,
 $2 \times 9 = 18$

LET'S PRACTICE!

1 $2 \times 6 =$
 $= 2 \times (4 + 2)$
 $= (2 \times 4) + (2 \times 2)$
 $= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$
 $= \underline{\quad}$

2 $3 \times 8 =$
 $= 3 \times (5 + 3)$
 $= (3 \times 5) + (3 \times 3)$
 $= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$
 $= \underline{\quad}$

3 $4 \times 6 =$
 $= 4 \times (2 + 4)$
 $= (4 \times 2) + (4 \times 4)$
 $= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$
 $= \underline{\quad}$

4 $5 \times 7 =$
 $= 5 \times (3 + 4)$
 $= (5 \times 3) + (5 \times 4)$
 $= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$
 $= \underline{\quad}$



REMEMBER:

Distribute the multiplier to each number inside the parentheses, then add the products.





PRACTICE



A Use the Distributive Property to find each product.

1 $3 \times 5 = 3 \times (3 + 2)$
 $= (3 \times 3) + (3 \times 2)$
 $= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$
 $= \underline{\quad}$

2 $4 \times 6 = 4 \times (4 + 2)$
 $= (4 \times 4) + (4 \times 2)$
 $= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$
 $= \underline{\quad}$

3 $5 \times 7 = 5 \times (5 + 2)$
 $= (5 \times 5) + (5 \times 2)$
 $= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$
 $= \underline{\quad}$

4 $2 \times 8 = 2 \times (5 + 3)$
 $= (2 \times 5) + (2 \times 3)$
 $= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$
 $= \underline{\quad}$

5 $3 \times 9 = 3 \times (6 + 3)$
 $= (3 \times 6) + (3 \times 3)$
 $= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$
 $= \underline{\quad}$

6 $4 \times 7 = 4 \times (3 + 4)$
 $= (4 \times 3) + (4 \times 4)$
 $= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$
 $= \underline{\quad}$

7 $6 \times 5 = 6 \times (2 + 3)$
 $= (6 \times 2) + (6 \times 3)$
 $= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$
 $= \underline{\quad}$

8 $7 \times 4 = 7 \times (1 + 3)$
 $= (7 \times 1) + (7 \times 3)$
 $= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$
 $= \underline{\quad}$

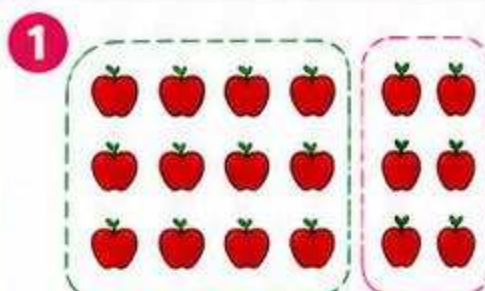
9 $2 \times 7 = 2 \times (4 + 3)$
 $= (2 \times 4) + (2 \times 3)$
 $= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$
 $= \underline{\quad}$

10 $8 \times 3 = 8 \times (2 + 1)$
 $= (8 \times 2) + (8 \times 1)$
 $= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$
 $= \underline{\quad}$

11 $3 \times 6 = 3 \times (4 + 2)$
 $= (3 \times 4) + (3 \times 2)$
 $= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$
 $= \underline{\quad}$

12 $9 \times 2 = 9 \times (1 + 1)$
 $= (9 \times 1) + (9 \times 1)$
 $= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$
 $= \underline{\quad}$

B Write a multiplication sentence using the Distributive Property for each picture.



$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

Multiplication sentence:

$\underline{\quad}$

Product = $\underline{\quad}$



$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

Multiplication sentence:

$\underline{\quad}$

Product = $\underline{\quad}$

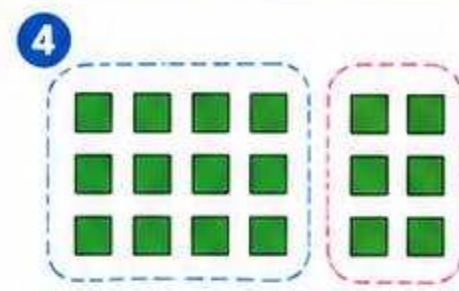


$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

Multiplication sentence:

$\underline{\quad}$

Product = $\underline{\quad}$



$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

Multiplication sentence:

$\underline{\quad}$

Product = $\underline{\quad}$

C Choose two numbers to complete each sentence. Then use the Distributive Property to find the product.

1 $3 \times (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad})$
 $= (3 \times \underline{\quad}) + (3 \times \underline{\quad})$
 $= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$
 $= \underline{\quad}$

2 $4 \times (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad})$
 $= (4 \times \underline{\quad}) + (4 \times \underline{\quad})$
 $= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$
 $= \underline{\quad}$

3 $6 \times (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad})$
 $= (6 \times \underline{\quad}) + (6 \times \underline{\quad})$
 $= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$
 $= \underline{\quad}$

4 $2 \times (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad})$
 $= (2 \times \underline{\quad}) + (2 \times \underline{\quad})$
 $= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$
 $= \underline{\quad}$

5 $5 \times (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad})$
 $= (5 \times \underline{\quad}) + (5 \times \underline{\quad})$
 $= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$
 $= \underline{\quad}$

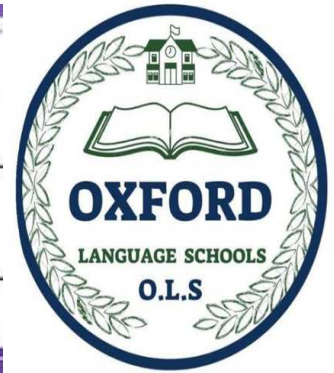
6 $7 \times (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad})$
 $= (7 \times \underline{\quad}) + (7 \times \underline{\quad})$
 $= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$
 $= \underline{\quad}$



★ Be Smart. Do Math. Have Fun!

Name: _____

Date: _____



MULTIPLY USING THE SPLIT STRATEGY

Find each product and then find the total.

1

$$6 \times 8 \begin{cases} 3 \times 8 = \square \\ \square \times 8 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

2

$$8 \times 7 \begin{cases} 2 \times 7 = \square \\ \square \times 7 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

3

$$7 \times 6 \begin{cases} 4 \times 6 = \square \\ \square \times 6 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

4

$$9 \times 5 \begin{cases} 4 \times 5 = \square \\ \square \times 5 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

5

$$6 \times 9 \begin{cases} 2 \times 9 = \square \\ \square \times 9 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

6

$$7 \times 4 \begin{cases} 3 \times 4 = \square \\ \square \times 4 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

7

$$8 \times 6 \begin{cases} 5 \times 6 = \square \\ \square \times 6 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

8

$$9 \times 7 \begin{cases} 4 \times 7 = \square \\ \square \times 7 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

9

$$6 \times 5 \begin{cases} 2 \times 5 = \square \\ \square \times 5 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

10

$$7 \times 8 \begin{cases} 3 \times 8 = \square \\ \square \times 8 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

11

$$8 \times 9 \begin{cases} 5 \times 9 = \square \\ \square \times 9 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

12

$$5 \times 7 \begin{cases} 2 \times 7 = \square \\ \square \times 7 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

13

$$9 \times 6 \begin{cases} 3 \times 6 = \square \\ \square \times 6 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

14

$$6 \times 7 \begin{cases} 4 \times 7 = \square \\ \square \times 7 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

15

$$8 \times 5 \begin{cases} 3 \times 5 = \square \\ \square \times 5 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

16

$$7 \times 9 \begin{cases} 5 \times 9 = \square \\ \square \times 9 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

17

$$6 \times 6 \begin{cases} 3 \times 6 = \square \\ \square \times 6 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

18

$$9 \times 8 \begin{cases} 6 \times 8 = \square \\ \square \times 8 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

19

$$7 \times 5 \begin{cases} 2 \times 5 = \square \\ \square \times 5 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

20

$$8 \times 4 \begin{cases} 3 \times 4 = \square \\ \square \times 4 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

21

$$6 \times 4 \begin{cases} 2 \times 4 = \square \\ \square \times 4 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

22

$$9 \times 4 \begin{cases} 5 \times 4 = \square \\ \square \times 4 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

23

$$7 \times 3 \begin{cases} 2 \times 3 = \square \\ \square \times 3 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

24

$$8 \times 7 \begin{cases} 4 \times 7 = \square \\ \square \times 7 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

25

$$5 \times 9 \begin{cases} 3 \times 9 = \square \\ \square \times 9 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

26

$$6 \times 3 \begin{cases} 2 \times 3 = \square \\ \square \times 3 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

27

$$7 \times 2 \begin{cases} 1 \times 2 = \square \\ \square \times 2 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

28

$$9 \times 3 \begin{cases} 2 \times 3 = \square \\ \square \times 3 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

29

$$8 \times 3 \begin{cases} 1 \times 3 = \square \\ \square \times 3 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether

30

$$6 \times 2 \begin{cases} 1 \times 2 = \square \\ \square \times 2 = \square \end{cases}$$

Altogether



You've got this! Be a Math Boss!



17



Altogether

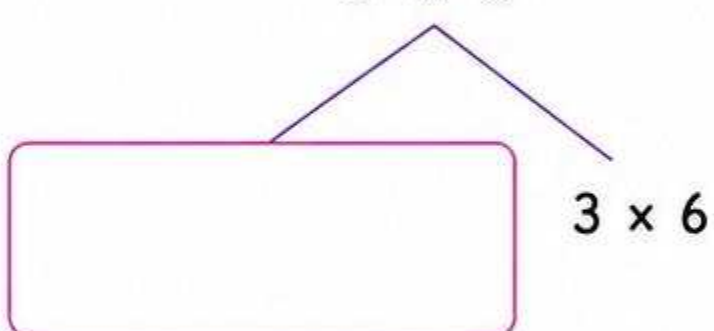


Look and complete.

Use the example to help you.

Example :

$$6 \times 6$$



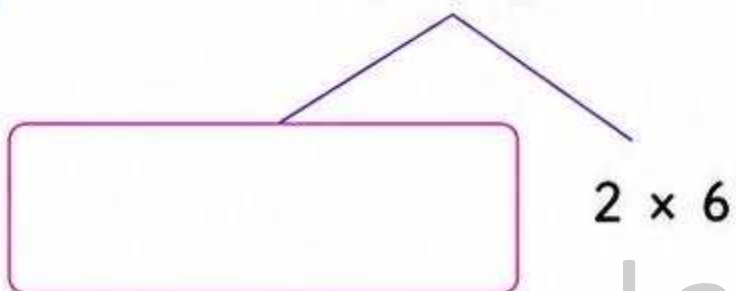
$$3 \times 6 = \square$$

$$\square \times 6 = \square$$

Altogether

1

$$7 \times 6$$



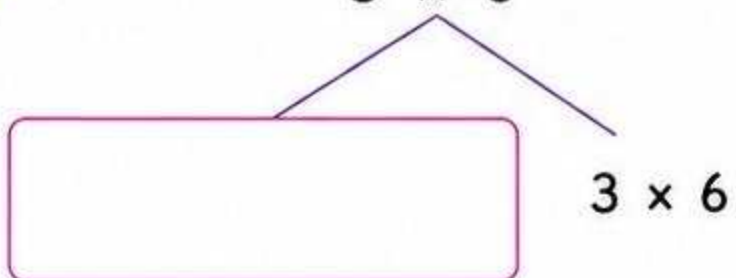
$$2 \times 6 = \square$$

$$\square \times 6 = \square$$

Altogether

2

$$8 \times 6$$



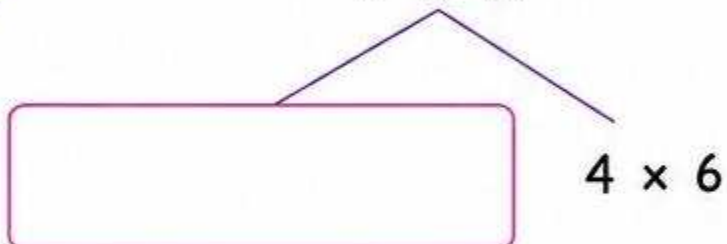
$$3 \times 6 = \square$$

$$\square \times 6 = \square$$

Altogether

3

$$9 \times 6$$



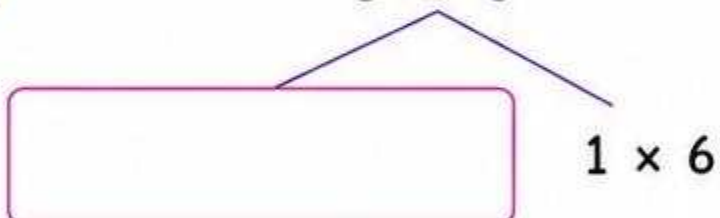
$$4 \times 6 = \square$$

$$\square \times 6 = \square$$

Altogether

4

$$5 \times 6$$



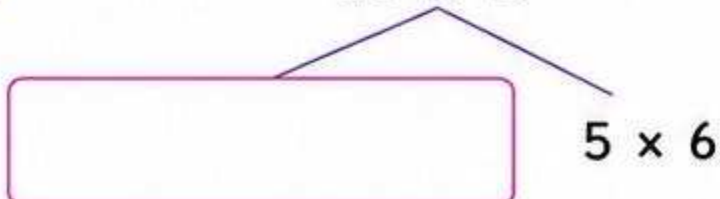
$$1 \times 6 = \square$$

$$\square \times 6 = \square$$

Altogether

5

$$10 \times 6$$



$$5 \times 6 = \square$$

$$\square \times 6 = \square$$

Altogether



Great job!





♥ COMPLETE USING THE DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY

➤ Complete each expression. ➤

1 $6 \times 3 = 6 \times 2 + 6 \times \square$

2 $6 \times 4 = 6 \times \square + 6 \times 2$

3 $7 \times 5 = 7 \times 2 + 7 \times \square$

4 $8 \times 4 = 8 \times \square + 8 \times 1$

5 $9 \times 3 = 9 \times 1 + 9 \times \square$

6 $5 \times 6 = 5 \times 3 + 5 \times \square$

7 $7 \times 4 = 7 \times \square + 7 \times 1$

8 $8 \times 5 = 8 \times 2 + 8 \times \square$

9 $6 \times 5 = 6 \times \square + 6 \times 3$

10 $9 \times 4 = 9 \times 1 + 9 \times \square$

11 $7 \times 6 = 7 \times 3 + 7 \times \square$

12 $5 \times 7 = 5 \times \square + 5 \times 2$

13 $8 \times 3 = 8 \times 1 + 8 \times \square$

14 $6 \times 6 = 6 \times 4 + 6 \times \square$

15 $9 \times 5 = 9 \times \square + 9 \times 2$

16 $7 \times 7 = 7 \times 5 + 7 \times \square$

17 $8 \times 6 = 8 \times \square + 8 \times 4$

18 $6 \times 7 = 6 \times 2 + 6 \times \square$

19 $9 \times 6 = 9 \times 3 + 9 \times \square$

20 $5 \times 8 = 5 \times \square + 5 \times 3$

21 $7 \times 8 = 7 \times 4 + 7 \times \square$

22 $8 \times 7 = 8 \times \square + 8 \times 2$

23 $6 \times 8 = 6 \times 5 + 6 \times \square$

24 $9 \times 7 = 9 \times \square + 9 \times 4$

25 $5 \times 9 = 5 \times 2 + 5 \times \square$

26 $7 \times 9 = 7 \times \square + 7 \times 3$

27 $8 \times 8 = 8 \times 4 + 8 \times \square$

28 $6 \times 9 = 6 \times \square + 6 \times 4$

29 $9 \times 8 = 9 \times 5 + 9 \times \square$

30 $7 \times 3 = 7 \times 1 + 7 \times \square$



➤ You've got this! ➤





MULTIPLY WITH 0

When you multiply any number by 0,
the answer is always 0.

Examples:

$$5 \times 0 = 0$$

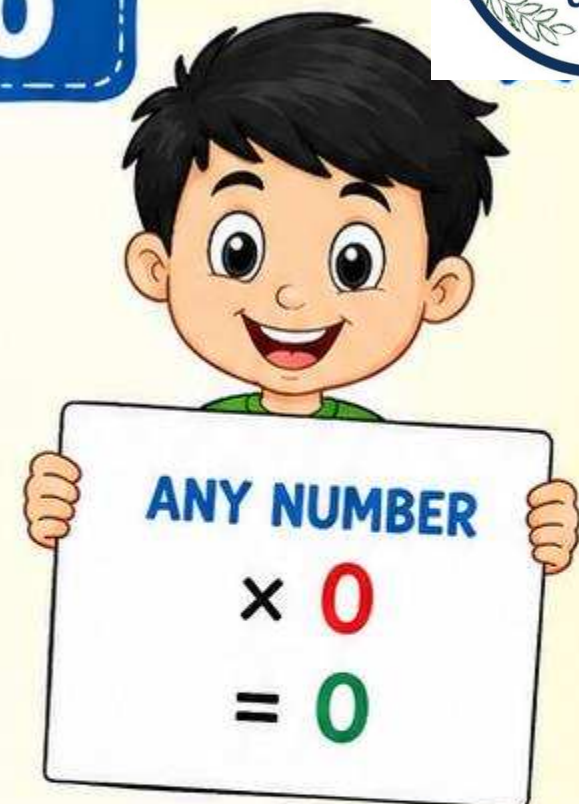
$$12 \times 0 = 0$$

$$0 \times 8 = 0$$

$$0 \times 3 = 0$$

$$7 \times 0 = 0$$

$$9 \times 0 = 0$$



Think of it like this: If you have 0 groups of something,
you have nothing in all!



Name: _____

0 MULTIPLY WITH 0

$$2 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$0 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$9 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$0 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$0 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$0 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$1 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$8 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$7 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$6 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$4 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$0 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$0 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$3 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$5 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$0 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$0 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$0 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$0 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$0 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$0 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$$

Date: _____





Multiples of

1

Rule: Anything multiplied by 1 is the number you are multiplying it by.

EXAMPLE: $1 \times 22 = 22$



$1 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$



$1 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$



$1 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$



$1 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$



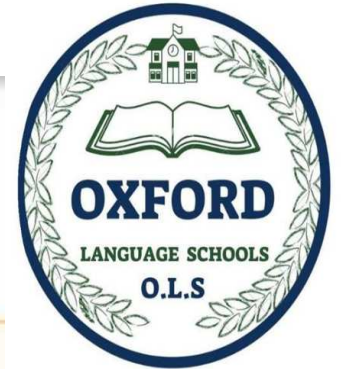
1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1									





MULTIPLYING BY 0 AND 1



Multiplying by 0

Any number $\times 0 = 0$

When we multiply any number by 0, the answer is always 0.

Example: $7 \times 0 = 0$

Multiplying by 1

Any number $\times 1 =$ the number

When we multiply any number by 1, the answer is the number itself.

Example: $7 \times 1 = 7$



Set 1

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Set 2

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Great Job!

Remember:

$$\times 0 = 0$$

:

$$\times 1 = \text{the number}$$

Keep Practicing!

Multiplying by 10

Rule: When you multiply a number by 10, just add a zero (0) to the end of the number.

Example: $7 \times 10 = 70$

Find the product.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 14 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 19 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 21 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 22 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Great job! Keep practicing!

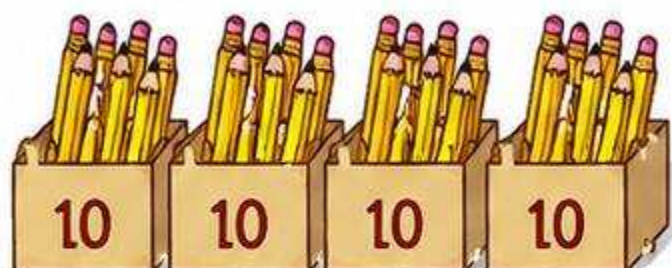




Multiplication Word Problems



1.



There are 10 pencils in each box.

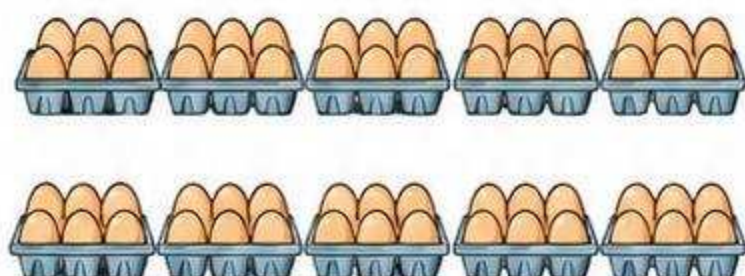
There are 6 boxes.

How many pencils are there in all?

Write the number sentence and the answer.

.....
.....

2.



There are 10 eggs in each tray.

There are 8 trays.

How many eggs are there in all?

Write the number sentence and the answer.

.....
.....

OXFORD
Language school

Table Problems

The table below shows the points Omar scored in a game.

Points	30	20	10	0	Total
Number of Throws	2	3	5	1	11
Total Points					

1.

What is the total number of points scored from the 10-point throws?

.....

2.

What is the total number of points scored from the 0-point throws?

.....

3.

What is the total number of points Omar scored?

.....

(1) The table below shows Dina's scores in a game.

Points	0	1	2	3	Total
Number of Throws	3	0	5	2	10
Total Points					

1 What is the total number of points scored from the 2-point throws?

.....

2 What is the total number of points scored from the 1-point throws?

.....

3 What is the total number of points scored from the 0-point throws?

.....

4 What is the total number of points Dina scored?

.....

(2) The table below shows Gamal's scores in a game.

Points	0	3	5	10	Total
Number of Throws	2	0	7	1	10
Total Points					

1 What is the total number of points scored from the 10-point throws?

.....

2 What is the total number of points scored from the 5-point throws?

.....

3 What is the total number of points scored from the 0-point throws?

.....

4 What is the total number of points Gamal scored?

.....

Multiplication Chart

ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	FIVE	SIX
1 x 1 = 1	2 x 1 = 2	3 x 1 = 3	4 x 1 = 4	5 x 1 = 5	6 x 1 = 6
1 x 2 = 2	2 x 2 = 4	3 x 2 = 6	4 x 2 = 8	5 x 2 = 10	6 x 2 = 12
1 x 3 = 3	2 x 3 = 6	3 x 3 = 9	4 x 3 = 12	5 x 3 = 15	6 x 3 = 18
1 x 4 = 4	2 x 4 = 8	3 x 4 = 12	4 x 4 = 16	5 x 4 = 20	6 x 4 = 24
1 x 5 = 5	2 x 5 = 10	3 x 5 = 15	4 x 5 = 20	5 x 5 = 25	6 x 5 = 30
1 x 6 = 6	2 x 6 = 12	3 x 6 = 18	4 x 6 = 24	5 x 6 = 30	6 x 6 = 36
1 x 7 = 7	2 x 7 = 14	3 x 7 = 21	4 x 7 = 28	5 x 7 = 35	6 x 7 = 42
1 x 8 = 8	2 x 8 = 16	3 x 8 = 24	4 x 8 = 32	5 x 8 = 40	6 x 8 = 48
1 x 9 = 9	2 x 9 = 18	3 x 9 = 27	4 x 9 = 36	5 x 9 = 45	6 x 9 = 54
1 x 10 = 10	2 x 10 = 20	3 x 10 = 30	4 x 10 = 40	5 x 10 = 50	6 x 10 = 60
1 x 11 = 11	2 x 11 = 22	3 x 11 = 33	4 x 11 = 44	5 x 11 = 55	6 x 11 = 66
1 x 12 = 12	2 x 12 = 24	3 x 12 = 36	4 x 12 = 48	5 x 12 = 60	6 x 12 = 72
SEVEN	EIGHT	NINE	TEN	ELEVEN	TWELVE
7 x 1 = 7	8 x 1 = 8	9 x 1 = 9	10 x 1 = 10	11 x 1 = 11	12 x 1 = 12
7 x 2 = 14	8 x 2 = 16	9 x 2 = 18	10 x 2 = 20	11 x 2 = 22	12 x 2 = 24
7 x 3 = 21	8 x 3 = 24	9 x 3 = 27	10 x 3 = 30	11 x 3 = 33	12 x 3 = 36
7 x 4 = 28	8 x 4 = 32	9 x 4 = 36	10 x 4 = 40	11 x 4 = 44	12 x 4 = 48
7 x 5 = 35	8 x 5 = 40	9 x 5 = 45	10 x 5 = 50	11 x 5 = 55	12 x 5 = 60
7 x 6 = 42	8 x 6 = 48	9 x 6 = 54	10 x 6 = 60	11 x 6 = 66	12 x 6 = 72
7 x 7 = 49	8 x 7 = 56	9 x 7 = 63	10 x 7 = 70	11 x 7 = 77	12 x 7 = 84
7 x 8 = 56	8 x 8 = 64	9 x 8 = 72	10 x 8 = 80	11 x 8 = 88	12 x 8 = 96
7 x 9 = 63	8 x 9 = 72	9 x 9 = 81	10 x 9 = 90	11 x 9 = 99	12 x 9 = 108
7 x 10 = 70	8 x 10 = 80	9 x 10 = 90	10 x 10 = 100	11 x 10 = 110	12 x 10 = 120
7 x 11 = 77	8 x 11 = 88	9 x 11 = 99	10 x 11 = 110	11 x 11 = 121	12 x 11 = 132
7 x 12 = 84	8 x 12 = 96	9 x 12 = 108	10 x 12 = 120	11 x 12 = 132	12 x 12 = 144

Multiplication Worksheet (1-10)

ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	FIVE
$1 \times 1 =$	$2 \times 1 =$	$3 \times 1 =$	$4 \times 1 =$	$5 \times 1 =$
$1 \times 2 =$	$2 \times 2 =$	$3 \times 2 =$	$4 \times 2 =$	$5 \times 2 =$
$1 \times 3 =$	$2 \times 3 =$	$3 \times 3 =$	$4 \times 3 =$	$5 \times 3 =$
$1 \times 4 =$	$2 \times 4 =$	$3 \times 4 =$	$4 \times 4 =$	$5 \times 4 =$
$1 \times 5 =$	$2 \times 5 =$	$3 \times 5 =$	$4 \times 5 =$	$5 \times 5 =$
$1 \times 6 =$	$2 \times 6 =$	$3 \times 6 =$	$4 \times 6 =$	$5 \times 6 =$
$1 \times 7 =$	$2 \times 7 =$	$3 \times 7 =$	$4 \times 7 =$	$5 \times 7 =$
$1 \times 8 =$	$2 \times 8 =$	$3 \times 8 =$	$4 \times 8 =$	$5 \times 8 =$
$1 \times 9 =$	$2 \times 9 =$	$3 \times 9 =$	$4 \times 9 =$	$5 \times 9 =$
$1 \times 10 =$	$2 \times 10 =$	$3 \times 10 =$	$4 \times 10 =$	$5 \times 10 =$

SIX	SEVEN	EIGHT	NINE	TEN
$6 \times 1 =$	$7 \times 1 =$	$8 \times 1 =$	$9 \times 1 =$	$10 \times 1 =$
$6 \times 2 =$	$7 \times 2 =$	$8 \times 2 =$	$9 \times 2 =$	$10 \times 2 =$
$6 \times 3 =$	$7 \times 3 =$	$8 \times 3 =$	$9 \times 3 =$	$10 \times 3 =$
$6 \times 4 =$	$7 \times 4 =$	$8 \times 4 =$	$9 \times 4 =$	$10 \times 4 =$
$6 \times 5 =$	$7 \times 5 =$	$8 \times 5 =$	$9 \times 5 =$	$10 \times 5 =$
$6 \times 6 =$	$7 \times 6 =$	$8 \times 6 =$	$9 \times 6 =$	$10 \times 6 =$
$6 \times 7 =$	$7 \times 7 =$	$8 \times 7 =$	$9 \times 7 =$	$10 \times 7 =$
$6 \times 8 =$	$7 \times 8 =$	$8 \times 8 =$	$9 \times 8 =$	$10 \times 8 =$
$6 \times 9 =$	$7 \times 9 =$	$8 \times 9 =$	$9 \times 9 =$	$10 \times 9 =$
$6 \times 10 =$	$7 \times 10 =$	$8 \times 10 =$	$9 \times 10 =$	$10 \times 10 =$

MULTIPLICATION TABLE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100



Write the missing number in the box.



1 $12 = \square \times 3$

7 $18 = \square \times 2$

2 $36 = \square \times 6$

8 $63 = 7 \times \square$

3 $45 = 9 \times \square$

9 $81 = 9 \times \square$

4 $42 = 7 \times \square$

10 $70 = \square \times 10$

5 $50 = \square \times 10$

11 $100 = 4 \times \square$

6 $0 = \square \times 2$

12 $30 = \square \times 3$

Let's Practice



Write the missing number in the box.

1 $14 = \square \times 2$

11 $9 = \square \times 3$

2 $27 = \square \times 3$

12 $24 = \square \times 6$

3 $25 = 5 \times \square$

13 $19 = \square \times 1$

4 $36 = 9 \times \square$

14 $54 = 6 \times \square$

5 $32 = 4 \times \square$

15 $63 = 9 \times \square$

6 $48 = 8 \times \square$

16 $80 = 8 \times \square$

7 $35 = 7 \times \square$

17 $16 = 2 \times \square$

8 $40 = \square \times 10$

18 $90 = \square \times 10$

9 $70 = 7 \times \square$

19 $5 = \square \times 5$

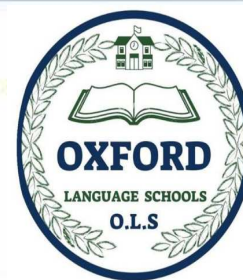
10 $10 = \square \times 1$

20 $0 = \square \times 3$



Multiplication Practice

Times Tables up to 10×10



Remember:

Multiplication means adding the same number again and again.

Example:

$4 \times 3 = 12$
because $4 + 4 + 4 = 12$

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Complete the Multiplication Sentence (Fill in the missing number)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) $3 \times \underline{\quad} = 27$ | 6) $5 \times \underline{\quad} = 40$ |
| 2) $\underline{\quad} \times 6 = 18$ | 7) $\underline{\quad} \times 10 = 50$ |
| 3) $7 \times \underline{\quad} = 49$ | 8) $6 \times \underline{\quad} = 36$ |
| 4) $\underline{\quad} \times 8 = 64$ | 9) $\underline{\quad} \times 9 = 72$ |
| 5) $9 \times \underline{\quad} = 63$ | 10) $2 \times \underline{\quad} = 14$ |

2. Choose the Correct Answer (Circle the correct option)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) $4 \times 6 = ?$
a) 20 b) 24 c) 28 | 6) $8 \times 5 = ?$
a) 35 b) 40 c) 45 |
| 2) $7 \times 8 = ?$
a) 54 b) 56 c) 64 | 7) $10 \times 6 = ?$
a) 50 b) 60 c) 70 |
| 3) $9 \times 3 = ?$
a) 27 b) 18 c) 36 | 8) $2 \times 9 = ?$
a) 16 b) 18 c) 20 |
| 4) $6 \times 7 = ?$
a) 35 b) 42 c) 48 | 9) $7 \times 5 = ?$
a) 30 b) 32 c) 35 |
| 5) $3 \times 9 = ?$
a) 21 b) 27 c) 30 | 10) $4 \times 9 = ?$
a) 32 b) 36 c) 40 |

3. Find the Product (Solve the multiplication)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) $5 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$ | 6) $9 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 2) $8 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$ | 7) $4 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 3) $6 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$ | 8) $2 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 4) $3 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$ | 9) $10 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 5) $7 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$ | 10) $6 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$ |

4. True or False? Write (T) for True or (F) for False

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) $6 \times 6 = 36$ () | 6) $2 \times 9 = 16$ () |
| 2) $7 \times 8 = 54$ () | 7) $4 \times 9 = 36$ () |
| 3) $9 \times 5 = 45$ () | 8) $5 \times 10 = 50$ () |
| 4) $3 \times 10 = 30$ () | 9) $6 \times 4 = 24$ () |
| 5) $8 \times 7 = 56$ () | 10) $9 \times 9 = 90$ () |



Tip!

Practice every day
and you will
be a
multiplication
champion!



5. Match the Columns

(Draw a line to match each multiplication with its product)

- | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|-------|
| 1) 6×7 | • | • | A) 24 |
| 2) 8×9 | • | • | B) 42 |
| 3) 4×6 | • | • | C) 56 |
| 4) 7×10 | • | • | D) 40 |
| 5) 5×8 | • | • | E) 72 |

6. Word Problems

- There are 7 apples in a bag. How many apples are in 8 bags?
Answer: _____
- A chair has 4 legs. How many legs do 9 chairs have?
Answer: _____
- A box has 6 pencils. How many pencils are there in 10 boxes?
Answer: _____

2



8



=

5



10

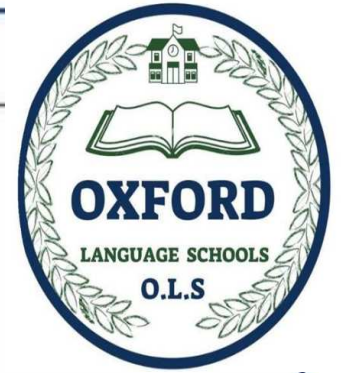


Name: _____

Date: _____



Mini Test



1 Write the missing number in the box.

- (1) $5 \times 3 = \square$ bigger than $3 \times 2 \times 4$. (3) $7 \times 6 = \square + 7 \times 4$.
- (2) $6 \times 4 = \square$ less than 6×6 . (4) $8 \times 8 - 8 \times 5 = \square$

2 Write the missing number in the box.

- (1) $\square = 0 \times 6$ (2) $\square = 0 \times 4$ } $> 0 \times 9$
- (1) $\square = 8 \times 3$ (2) $\square = 8 \times 2$ } $> 8 \times 7$
- Sum: $\square$ Sum: $\square$

3 Write the missing number in the box.

- (1) $15 = \square \times 5$ (2) $63 = 9 \times \square$
- (4) $42 = 7 \times \square$ (3) $24 = \square \times 6$

4 The table below shows Sara's scores in a game.

Points	0	1	6	10	Total
Number of Throws	2	1	4	3	10
Total Points					

- (1) What is the total number of points scored from the 10-point throws? _____
- (2) What is the total number of points scored from the 6-point throws? _____
- (3) What is the total number of points scored from the 0-point throws? _____
- (4) What is the total number of points Sara scored? _____

5 Write the missing number in the box.

- (1) $18 = \square \times 6$ (2) $27 = 9 \times \square$
- (3) $54 = 9 \times \square$ (4) $56 = 7 \times \square$

★★ Good Luck! ★★

Name: _____

Date: _____



MINI TEST



1 Write the missing number in the box.

(1) $6 \times 4 = \boxed{}$ bigger than $2 \times 3 \times 4$.

(3) $8 \times 5 = \boxed{} + 6 \times 4$.

(2) $9 \times 3 = \boxed{}$ less than 10×3 .

(4) $9 \times 9 - 9 \times 4 = \boxed{}$

2 Write the missing number in the box.

(1) $\boxed{} = 0 \times 7$
 (2) $\boxed{} = 0 \times 5$ } $> 0 \times 8$

Sum: $\boxed{}$

(1) $\boxed{} = 6 \times 4$
 (2) $\boxed{} = 6 \times 3$ } $> 6 \times 6$

Sum: $\boxed{}$

3 Write the missing number in the box.

(1) $18 = \boxed{} \times 6$

(2) $72 = 8 \times \boxed{}$

(5) $42 = 6 \times \boxed{}$

(3) $56 = 7 \times \boxed{}$

(4) $35 = 5 \times \boxed{}$

(6) $27 = \boxed{} \times 3$

4 The table below shows Lina's scores in a game.

Points	0	2	5	10	Total
Number of Throws	3	2	4	1	10
Total Points					

(1) What is the total number of points scored from the 10-point throws? _____

(2) What is the total number of points scored from the 5-point throws? _____

(3) What is the total number of points scored from the 0-point throws? _____

(4) What is the total number of points Lina scored? _____

5 Write the missing number in the box.

(1) $24 = \boxed{} \times 4$ (2) $40 = 8 \times \boxed{}$ (3) $54 = 9 \times \boxed{}$ (4) $63 = 7 \times \boxed{}$

(5) $16 = \boxed{} \times 2$ (6) $30 = 6 \times \boxed{}$ (7) $90 = \boxed{} \times 9$ (8) $12 = 3 \times \boxed{}$

☆☆ Good Luck! ☆☆



Finding the Elapsed Time (Part 1)

Remember

When we find the time “before” or “after” a certain number of minutes, we can use the clock or a number line to help us think.

1 Look at the clocks and write the time after or before.

(a) The time before 45 minutes from 4:10 is _____.

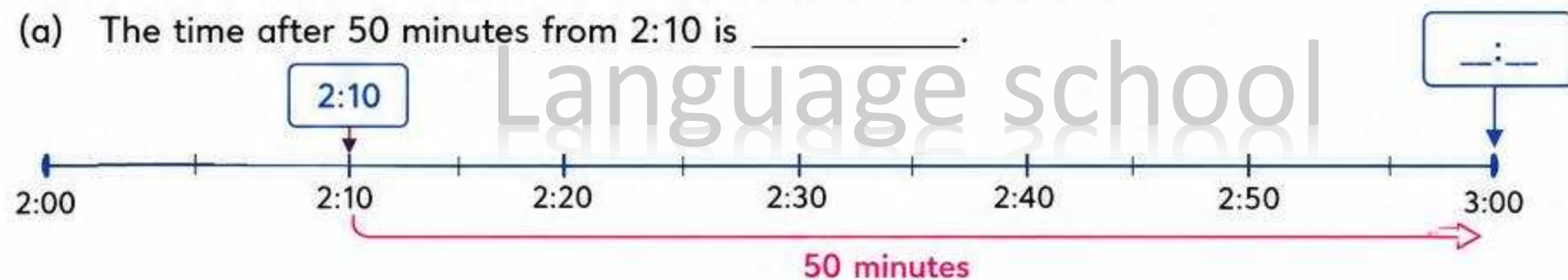


(b) The time after 35 minutes from 7:40 is _____.

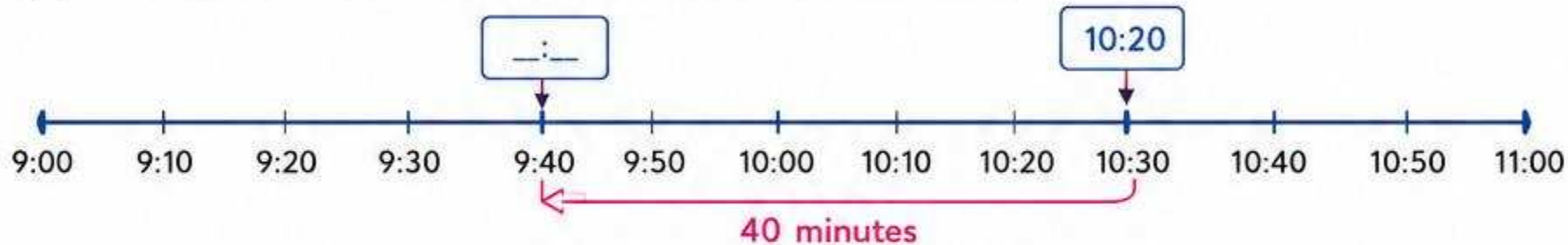


2 Use the number line to find the time.

(a) The time after 50 minutes from 2:10 is _____.



(b) The time before 40 minutes from 10:20 is _____.



3 Find the missing time.

(a) 30 minutes before 6:05 is _____.

(b) 25 minutes after 8:15 is _____.

(c) 45 minutes before 11:30 is _____.

(d) 50 minutes after 1:20 is _____.

(e) 40 minutes before 9:00 is _____.

(f) 35 minutes after 4:25 is _____.

4 Draw the hands on the blank clocks.

(a) 20 minutes after 3:45

(b) 55 minutes before 10:15

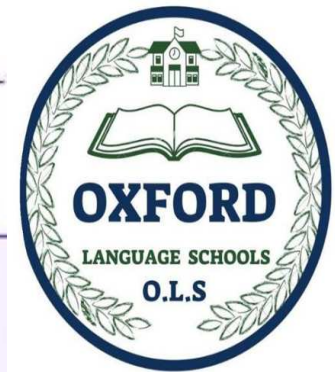
(c) 30 minutes after 6:30



Tips: Count by 10s on the clock or number line to help you.



Elapsed Time Practice



Remember:

When we want to know the time **before** or **after** a certain number of minutes, we can use a clock or a number line to help us think.

1 Look at the clocks and answer the questions.

(1)



(1) How many minutes after the hour is the clock showing?

_____ minutes.

(2)



(2) How many minutes before the hour is the clock showing?

_____ minutes.

(3)



(3) How many minutes after the hour is the clock showing?

_____ minutes.

(4)



(4) How many minutes before the hour is the clock showing?

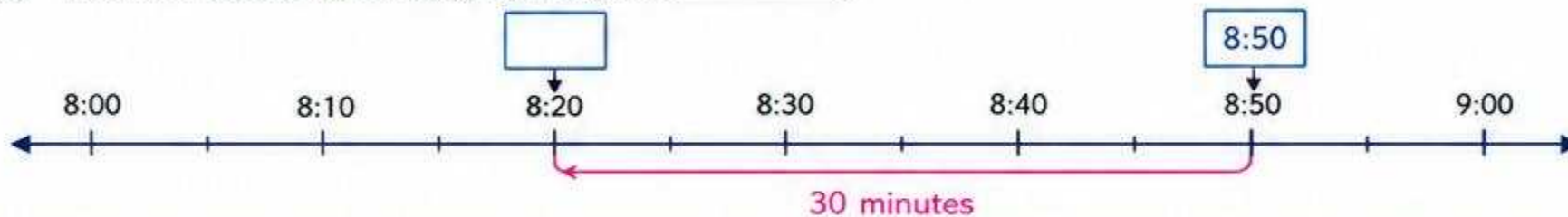
_____ minutes.

2 Use the number line to find the time.

(1) The time after 40 minutes from 3:20 is _____.



(2) The time before 30 minutes from 8:50 is _____.



3 Find the missing time.

(1) 25 minutes after 6:15 is _____.

(4) 40 minutes before 7:20 is _____.

(2) 35 minutes before 10:40 is _____.

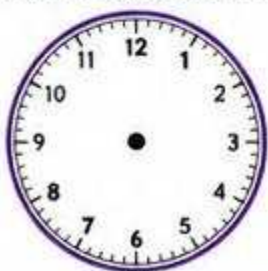
(5) 15 minutes after 9:45 is _____.

(3) 50 minutes after 1:05 is _____.

(6) 55 minutes before 12:10 is _____.

4 Draw the hands on the clocks.

(1) 20 minutes after 2:30



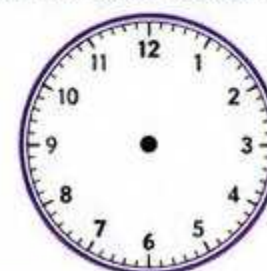
(2) 45 minutes before 11:00



(3) 30 minutes after 4:10



(4) 25 minutes before 6:05



Tip: Count by **10s** on the clock or number line to help you!

1-2

Finding the Elapsed Time (Part 2)

Note

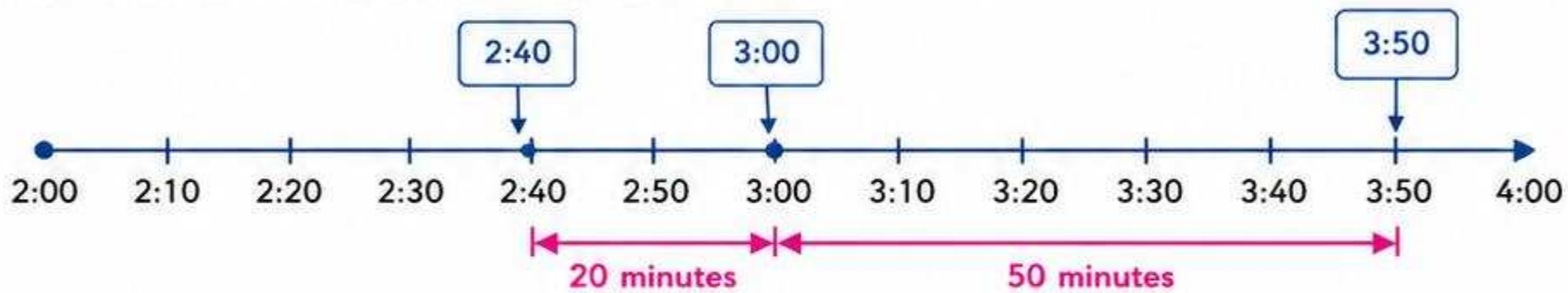
- ! To find the elapsed time between two times, find the first time and then the second time.
- ! The elapsed time is from the earlier time up to the later time.

Example

The time from 2:40 to 3:50.

The next hour is 3:00, so we divide the time into two parts:

from 2:40 to 3:00 and from 3:00 to 3:50.



From 2:40 to 3:00 there are 20 minutes,
then from 3:00 to 3:50 there are 50 minutes.

Total elapsed time = 20 minutes + 50 minutes = 70 minutes.

70 minutes is equal to 1 hour and 10 minutes.

1 Find the elapsed time between the two times.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) From 3:10 to 4:00 = <input type="text"/> | (4) From 7:05 to 8:00 = <input type="text"/> |
| (2) From 1:25 to 2:15 = <input type="text"/> | (5) From 9:15 to 10:05 = <input type="text"/> |
| (3) From 5:40 to 6:30 = <input type="text"/> | (6) From 11:30 to 12:40 = <input type="text"/> |

2 Complete the following.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) From 6:20 to 7:20 is _____. | (4) From 10:05 to 10:50 is _____. |
| (2) From 4:45 to 5:15 is _____. | (5) From 12:15 to 1:05 is _____. |
| (3) From 8:30 to 9:10 is _____. | (6) From 2:35 to 3:00 is _____. |

3 Word problems.

- It takes 20 minutes to walk from home to school.
If Salma leaves home at 7:15, what time will she arrive at school? _____
- A movie starts at 6:40 and ends at 8:10.
How long is the movie? _____



Great Job!



1-2 Finding the Elapsed Time (Part 2)

1 Write the missing number in the box.

- ① 1 hour and 40 minutes = 20 minutes + minutes
- ② 1 hour and 15 minutes = hours and minutes

2 Find the missing time.

- ① The time from 6:30 p.m. to 8:15 p.m. _____
- ② The time from 9:10 a.m. to 10:45 a.m. _____
- ③ The time from 12:20 p.m. to 2:05 p.m. _____
- ④ The time from 3:55 p.m. to 5:20 p.m. _____
- ⑤ The time from 7:05 a.m. to 8:35 a.m. _____
- ⑥ The time from 11:40 p.m. to 1:10 a.m. _____

3 Look at the clocks and answer the questions.

- ①  →  How long is the elapsed time?
 minutes
- ②  →  How long is the elapsed time?
 minutes
- ③  →  How long is the elapsed time?
 minutes
- ④  →  How long is the elapsed time?
 minutes



You can do it!



What are Seconds?

A second is a very small unit of time.

We use a clock or a stopwatch to measure seconds.

Key Facts

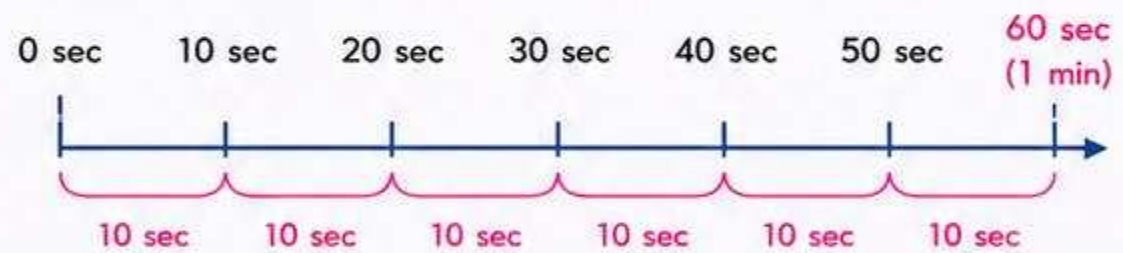
- 60 seconds = 1 minute
- 1 minute = 60 seconds
- We count seconds from 0 to 59, then it becomes 1 minute.

**Example**

How many seconds are there in 1 minute?

Count: 0, 1, 2, 3, ..., 57, 58, 59, 60

There are 60 seconds in 1 minute.

**1 Fill in the blanks.**

- ① 30 seconds + 30 seconds = _____ minute
- ② 45 seconds + 15 seconds = _____ minute
- ③ 20 seconds + _____ seconds = 1 minute
- ④ 59 seconds + _____ second = 1 minute
- ⑤ 1 minute = _____ seconds
- ⑥ 120 seconds = _____ minutes

2 Convert the following.

- ① 90 seconds = minutes and seconds
- ② 75 seconds = minutes and seconds
- ③ 125 seconds = minutes and seconds
- ④ 180 seconds = minutes
- ⑤ 240 seconds = minutes
- ⑥ 300 seconds = minutes

3 Write the time shown on each stopwatch.

_____ seconds



_____ seconds



_____ seconds



_____ seconds



_____ seconds

4 Word Problems.

- ① Ahmed ran for 45 seconds. Then he rested for 15 seconds.
How many seconds in total did he take? _____
- ② A song is 2 minutes long. How many seconds is that? _____
- ③ Sara spent 75 seconds reading a story. Lina spent 1 minute reading the same story.
Who spent more time and by how many seconds? _____

Remember

60 seconds = 1 minute



Practice makes perfect!



What are Units of Time?

We use different units to measure time.

The most common units are:

Second (sec) – the smallest unit

Minute (min) – 60 seconds

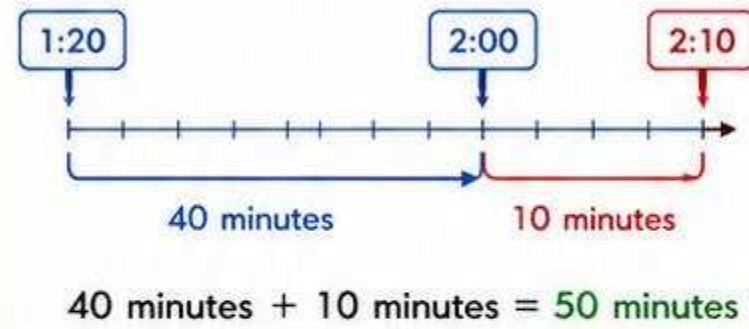
Hour (hr) – 60 minutes

Key Facts

- 60 seconds = 1 minute
- 1 minute = 60 seconds
- 60 minutes = 1 hour
- 1 hour = 60 minutes

Example

How long is the time from 1:20 to 2:10?

**1 Fill in the blanks.**

- 1 hour = _____ minutes
- 1 minute = _____ seconds
- 60 seconds = _____ minute
- 120 seconds = _____ minutes
- 3 minutes = _____ seconds
- 2 hours = _____ minutes

2 Find the missing time.

- The time from 3:25 to 4:10. _____
- The time from 7:15 to 8:00. _____
- The time from 11:40 to 12:25. _____
- The time from 2:10 to 3:05. _____
- The time from 9:30 to 10:50. _____
- The time from 6:05 to 7:45. _____

3 Units of Time (Seconds)**What are Seconds?**

A second is a very small unit of time.

We use a clock or a stopwatch to measure seconds.

Key Facts

- 60 seconds = 1 minute
- 1 minute = 60 seconds
- We count seconds from 0 to 59, then it becomes 1 minute.

Example

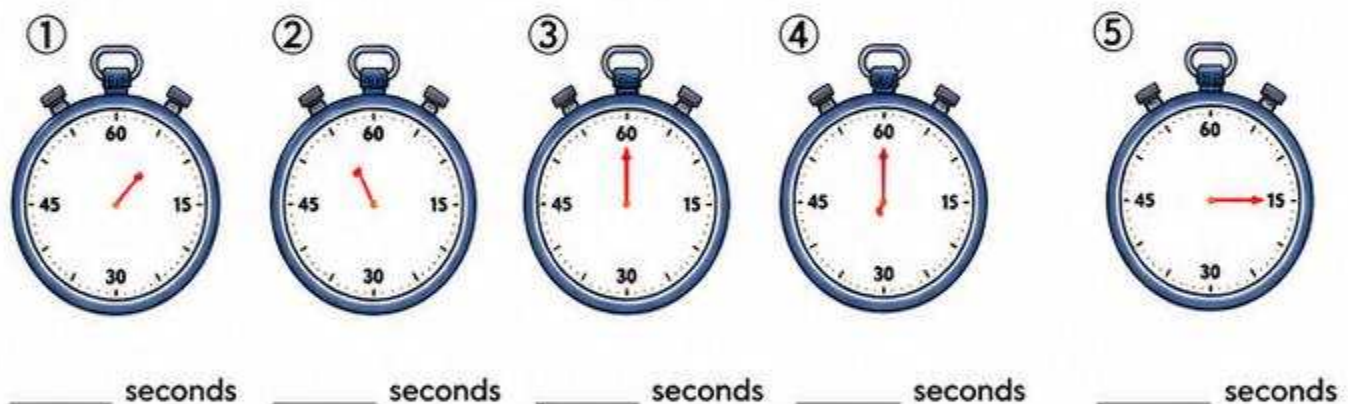
How many seconds are there in 1 minute?

Count: 0, 1, 2, 3, ..., 57, 58, 59, 60

There are 60 seconds in 1 minute.

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

- 30 sec + 20 sec = _____ sec
- 45 sec + 15 sec = _____ sec
- 60 sec = _____ min
- 75 sec = _____ min _____ sec
- 125 sec = _____ min _____ sec
- 180 sec = _____ min

B. Write the time shown on each stopwatch.**4 Word Problems.**

- It takes 25 minutes to finish a reading passage. How many seconds does it take? _____
- An airplane flight lasts 2 hours and 30 minutes. How many minutes is that in total? _____
- Sam swam for 90 seconds. Then he rested for 30 seconds.
How many seconds did he spend in total? _____

Remember

60 seconds = 1 minute

60 minutes = 1 hour



Great effort today leads to great success tomorrow!



3-2

Units of Time – Practice Test

1 Look at the clock and answer.



How much time was before the clock shows 3:15?

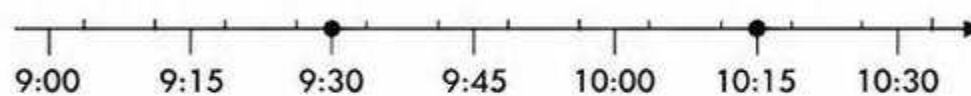
Write your answer in minutes.

 minutes

2 Write the elapsed time on the number line.

How much time was before 10:15 if the time was 9:30?

Use the number line to help you.


 minutes

3 Write the missing number in the box.

① 1 hour and 10 minutes = minutes

④ 2 hours and 25 minutes = minutes

② 1 hour and 35 minutes = minutes

⑤ 90 minutes = hour and minutes

③ Half an hour = minutes

⑥ 150 minutes = hours and minutes

4 Write the missing time.

① The time from 6:20 to 6:55. _____

④ The time from 10:10 to 11:05. _____

② The time from 2:15 to 3:00. _____

⑤ The time from 1:35 to 2:20. _____

③ The time from 7:40 to 8:25. _____

⑥ The time from 4:50 to 5:40. _____

5 Write the time shown on each clock.













6 Word Problems.

① A movie started at 5:30 p.m. and ended at 7:05 p.m.
How long was the movie? _____

② It takes 45 minutes to drive from my house to the airport.
If I leave at 1:10 p.m., what time will I arrive? _____

③ Ali studied for 1 hour and 20 minutes. Then he took a break for 15 minutes.
How long was the total time from the start of studying until the end of the break? _____

④ A train left the station at 9:25 a.m. and arrived at 11:40 a.m.
How long was the train journey? _____

Remember:

60 seconds = 1 minute

60 minutes = 1 hour



Good luck!





Unit Test – Units of Time



Name: _____ Grade: _____ Date: _____



1 Look at the clocks and answer the questions.

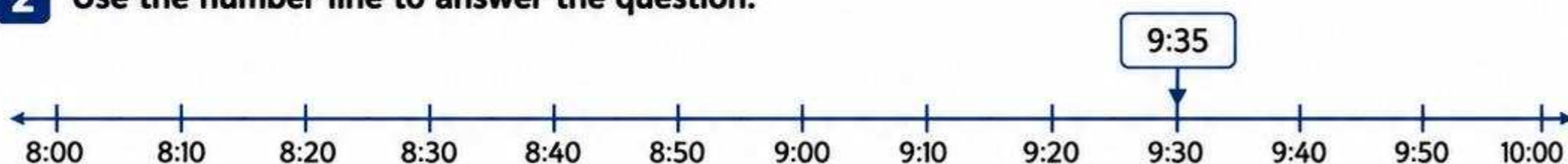


(1) What was the time 30 minutes before 2:30?



(2) What was the time 45 minutes before 3:15?

2 Use the number line to answer the question.



(1) What time will it be 25 minutes after 9:35? _____ (2) What time was it 40 minutes before 9:35? _____

3 Write the missing number in the square.

(1) 1 hour and 20 minutes = minutes

(2) 1 hour and 5 minutes = minutes

(3) 2 hours and 15 minutes = minutes

(4) 60 minutes = hour

(5) 90 minutes = hour and minutes

(6) 115 minutes = hour and minutes

4 Complete the following.

(1) 15 minutes + 45 minutes = minute

(2) 35 minutes + minutes = 1 hour

(3) 2 hours + 30 minutes = minutes

(4) minutes + 25 minutes = 1 hour

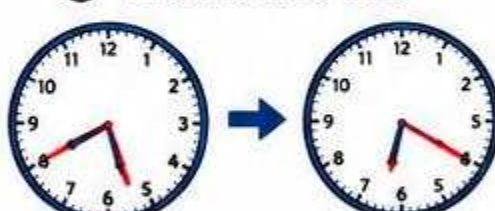
5 Write the elapsed time.

① From 1:20 to 2:10



Elapsed time = minutes

② From 5:40 to 6:20



Elapsed time = minutes

③ From 10:15 to 11:00



Elapsed time = minutes

④ From 7:50 to 8:35



Elapsed time = minutes

6 Look at the stopwatches and answer the questions.



(1) Write the time in minutes and seconds.

_____ minute
_____ seconds



(2) How many seconds does the stopwatch show?

_____ seconds



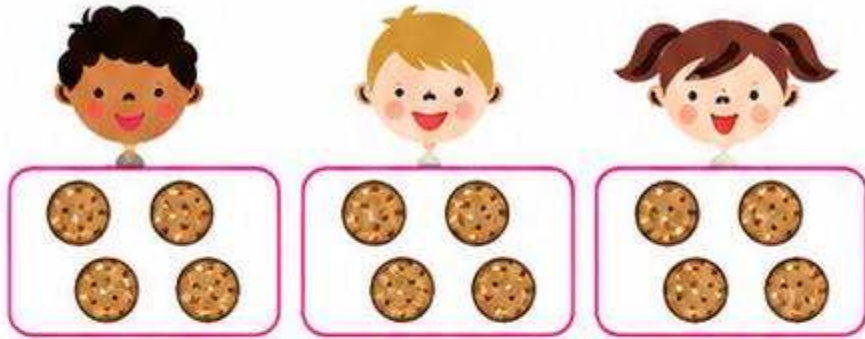
(3) Write the time in seconds.

_____ seconds

7 Laila rode her bicycle for 55 minutes and then rested for 25 minutes. How many minutes did she spend in the park in all?

Division

Share 12 cookies equally among 3 people.



Note



When we share 12 cookies equally among 3 people, each person gets 4 cookies from the biscuits.

Let's write this as a division sentence:

$$\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{12 is divided by 3}}}{12} \div \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{12 divided by 3 equals 4}}}{3} = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{12 divided by 3 equals 4}}}{4}$$

This calculation is called division.

In the division sentence $12 \div 3 = 4$:

12 is called the **dividend**.

3 is called the **divisor**.

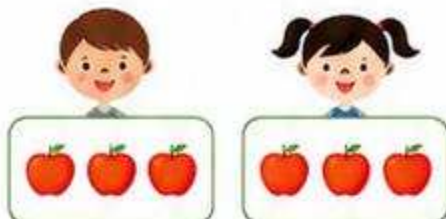
4 is called the **quotient**.

The result (4) is called the quotient.

The answer outside the division is called the **remainder**.

Examples

- 1 Share 6 apples equally among 2 children.



$$6 \div 2 = 3$$

Dividend = 6

Divisor = 2

Quotient = 3

- 2 Share 9 stars equally among 3 children.



$$9 \div 3 = 3$$

Dividend = 9

Divisor = 3

Quotient = 3

- 3 Share 15 candies equally among 5 children.



$$15 \div 5 = 3$$

Dividend = 15

Divisor = 5

Quotient = 3

Practice

Write the division sentence for each picture and find the quotient.

- 1 Share 8 cookies equally among 2 people.



$$\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

- 2 Share 12 balloons equally among 4 children.



$$\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

- 3 Share 18 crayons equally among 3 children.



$$\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$



Tip: Always check your answer by multiplying:

$$\text{Divisor} \times \text{Quotient} + \text{Remainder} = \text{Dividend}$$

Division Practice

Directions: Solve the division facts. Write the correct answer.

1) $8 \div 2 =$ _____ 2) $32 \div 4 =$ _____ 3) $10 \div 5 =$ _____

4) $15 \div 3 =$ _____ 5) $49 \div 7 =$ _____ 6) $63 \div 9 =$ _____

7) $3 \div 3 =$ _____ 8) $16 \div 4 =$ _____ 9) $2 \div 2 =$ _____

10) $14 \div 7 =$ _____ 11) $20 \div 5 =$ _____ 12) $6 \div 3 =$ _____

13) $24 \div 6 =$ _____ 14) $18 \div 3 =$ _____ 15) $21 \div 3 =$ _____

16) $36 \div 6 =$ _____ 17) $28 \div 4 =$ _____ 18) $12 \div 3 =$ _____

19) $45 \div 5 =$ _____ 20) $50 \div 10 =$ _____ 21) $27 \div 3 =$ _____

22) $42 \div 6 =$ _____ 23) $64 \div 8 =$ _____ 24) $9 \div 1 =$ _____

25) $7 \div 1 =$ _____ 26) $40 \div 5 =$ _____ 27) $72 \div 9 =$ _____



REMEMBER: Dividend $\div$ Divisor = Quotient

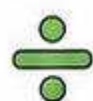
Division means splitting or sharing equally into groups.



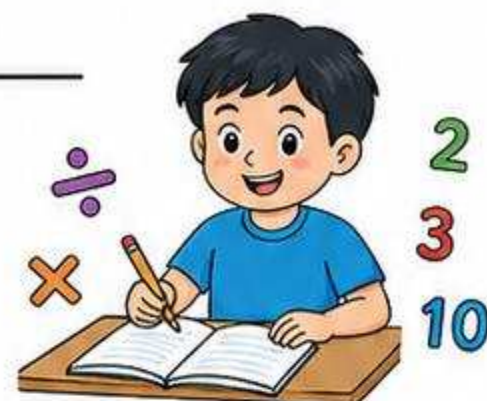
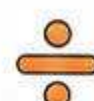
Name: _____ Date: _____



DIVISION PRACTICE



Solve each division problem.



1) $6 \div 1 =$ _____

11) $45 \div 5 =$ _____

21) $27 \div 3 =$ _____

2) $8 \div 1 =$ _____

12) $42 \div 6 =$ _____

22) $42 \div 6 =$ _____

3) $9 \div 1 =$ _____

13) $30 \div 3 =$ _____

23) $64 \div 8 =$ _____

4) $7 \div 1 =$ _____

14) $28 \div 4 =$ _____

24) $9 \div 1 =$ _____

5) $5 \div 1 =$ _____

15) $27 \div 3 =$ _____

25) $7 \div 1 =$ _____

6) $36 \div 6 =$ _____

16) $16 \div 2 =$ _____

26) $40 \div 5 =$ _____

7) $32 \div 4 =$ _____

17) $28 \div 4 =$ _____

27) $72 \div 9 =$ _____

8) $24 \div 3 =$ _____

18) $12 \div 2 =$ _____

28) $56 \div 7 =$ _____

9) $20 \div 5 =$ _____

19) $45 \div 5 =$ _____

29) $81 \div 9 =$ _____

10) $18 \div 2 =$ _____

20) $50 \div 10 =$ _____

30) $10 \div 10 =$ _____



REMEMBER: Dividend $\div$ Divisor = Quotient

Division means splitting or sharing equally into groups.



Lesson 3-3: Sharing and Division

Key Idea

Division is used when we want to **share** or **split** a number into **equal groups**.

There are two types of division word problems:

1 Finding the Share (How many in each group?)

Use division to find how many items each person (or group) gets.

Rule: Share of each person = Total number ÷ Number of people

Example 1

24 cookies are shared equally among 6 children.

Number sentence: $24 \div 6 = 4$

Answer:

Each child gets **4 cookies**.

Example 2

18 apples are shared equally among 3 baskets.

Number sentence: $18 \div 3 = 6$

Answer:

Each basket has **6 apples**.

2 Finding the Number of Groups (How many groups?)

Use division to find how many people or groups can be made.

Rule: Number of groups = Total number ÷ Number in each group

Example 1

20 pencils are packed with 5 pencils in each box.

Number sentence: $20 \div 5 = 4$

Answer:

There are **4 boxes**.

Example 2

28 students stand in groups of 7.

Number sentence: $28 \div 7 = 4$

Answer:

There are **4 groups**.

3 Finding the Length of Each Part

Division can also be used to divide a length into equal parts.

Rule: Length of each part = Total length ÷ Number of parts

Example

A ribbon is 30 cm long.
It is cut into 5 equal pieces.

Number sentence: $30 \div 5 = 6$

Answer:

Each piece is **6 cm** long.

Remember

- Read the question carefully.
- Decide what you need to find.
- How many in each group?
→ Find the **share**.
- How many groups?
→ Find the **number of groups**.
- Write the division number sentence.
- Always write the **unit** in your final answer.

Examples of units:

- cookies
- apples
- pencils
- children
- boxes
- groups
- centimeters(cm)

Quick Practice

Solve the problems.

- 1** 36 candies are shared equally among 4 children.

Number sentence:

Answer:

- 2** 42 books are placed on shelves. Each shelf holds 6 books.

Number sentence:

Answer:

- 3** A rope is 32 cm long. It is cut into 8 equal pieces.

Number sentence:

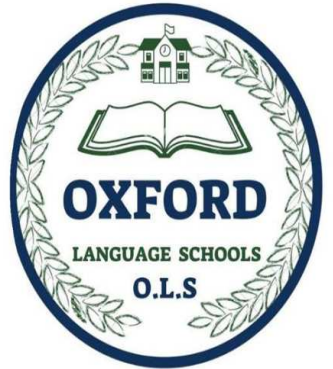
Answer:

- 4** 45 oranges are shared equally among 9 people.

Number sentence:

Answer:

Lesson 3-3: Sharing and Division



Practice Time

- 1** Twelve strawberries are shared equally among 3 children.
How many strawberries does each child get?
Write the number sentence and the answer.

Number sentence: _____ Answer: _____

- 2** We have 24 pieces of candy. If each person gets 4 pieces,
how many people can receive candy?
Write the number sentence and the answer.

Number sentence: _____ Answer: _____

- 3** A ribbon is 45 cm long. It is cut into 5 equal pieces.
How long is each piece?
Write the number sentence and the answer.

Number sentence: _____ Answer: _____

- 4** A florist has 72 flowers. She puts 9 flowers in each bouquet.
How many bouquets can she make?
Write the number sentence and the answer.

Number sentence: _____ Answer: _____



Let's Practice

- 1** Fifteen oranges are shared equally among 5 people.
How many oranges does each person get?
Write the number sentence and the answer.

Number sentence: _____ Answer: _____

- 2** Sixteen pencils are shared equally among 4 children.
How many pencils does each child get?
Write the number sentence and the answer.

Number sentence: _____ Answer: _____

Lesson 3-3: Using Operations



Review

We use division in the following cases.

- When we want to find the **share of each person** when sharing equally.
- When we want to find the **number of people** when a total amount is divided into equal parts.



Share of each person = Total number $\div$ Number of people

Example: 24 cookies shared equally among 6 children.

Number sentence: $24 \div 6 = 4$

Answer: Each child gets **4 cookies**.

Number of people = Total number $\div$ Share of each person

Example: 24 cookies. Each person gets 4 cookies.

Number sentence: $24 \div 4 = 6$

Answer: 6 people can receive cookies.

- In a word problem, first identify the "given information" and the "required".
- In the word problem, find the first key information ("given") and the "required".
- You can use a drawing to help you write the number sentence and find the answer.

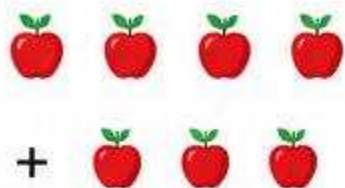
The Difference Between Using Operations

Addition

We use addition when we put numbers together to find the total.

Example:

I have 4 apples. You give me 3 more apples. How many apples do I have now?



$$4 + 3 = 7$$

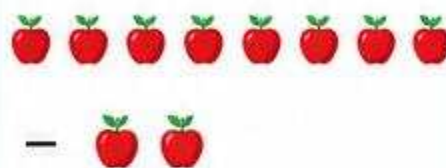
I have **7** apples.

Subtraction

We use subtraction when we take away a part from a number to find what is left.

Example:

Ali has 9 apples. He eats 2 apples. How many apples are left?



$$9 - 2 = 7$$

Ali has **7** apples left.

Multiplication

We use multiplication when we have equal groups to find the total number.

Example:

There are 3 cups. There are 4 pencils in each cup. How many pencils are in total?



$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

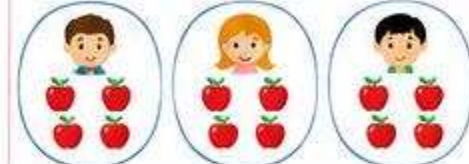
There are **12** pencils in total.

Division

We use division when we share or split a quantity equally.

Example:

12 apples are shared equally among 3 children. How many apples does each child get?



$$12 \div 3 = 4$$

Each person gets 4 apples.

Practice Time

- 1** Lina has 5 roses. Her friend gives her 6 more roses. How many roses does Lina have now?

Number sentence: _____

Answer: _____

- 2** Omar had 15 marbles. He lost 4 marbles. How many marbles does he have left?

Number sentence: _____

Answer: _____

- 3** There are 5 boxes. Each box has 4 pencils. How many pencils are there in total?

Number sentence: _____

Answer: _____

- 4** 18 cookies are shared equally among 3 children. How many cookies does each child get?

Number sentence: _____

Answer: _____



Remember

- Read the problem carefully.
- Identify what is given and what is required.
- Choose the correct operation.
- Write the number sentence and the answer with the correct unit.

Name: _____

Date: _____



DIVISION

STORY COMPLETION

Read the beginning of each story. Complete it your own way.
Then write the division sentence and the answer.



1



There are 18 colored papers.

Division sentence:

Answer:

2



There are 27 notebooks.

Division sentence:

Answer:

3



There are 45 candies.

Division sentence:

Answer:

4



There are 56 stickers.

Division sentence:

Answer:

5



There are 63 flowers.

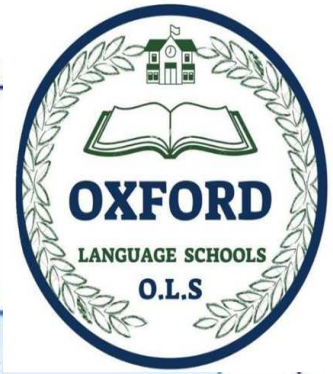
Division sentence:

Answer:



DIVISION FOR COMPARISON

"HOW MANY TIMES?"



We use division to find out **how many times** one number is contained in another.
We call it "**how many times?**" or "**how many times as much?**"

HOW IT WORKS

To find how many times A is contained in B, we divide **B** by **A**.

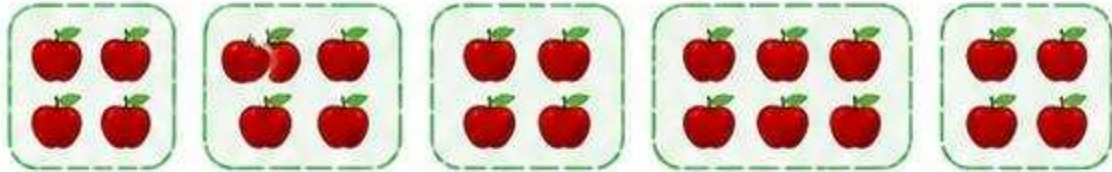
How many times is 4 in 20?

$$20 \div 4 = 5$$

So, 20 is **5 times** as much as 4.

VISUAL EXPLANATION

How many times is 4 apples in 20 apples?



We can make **5** groups of 4 apples.
So, 20 apples is **5 times** as many as 4 apples.

STEPS TO SOLVE

- 1 Read the question carefully.
- 2 Decide: Which number is being compared to the other?
- 3 Divide the bigger number by the smaller number.
- 4 Write the answer in a complete sentence.

EXAMPLE

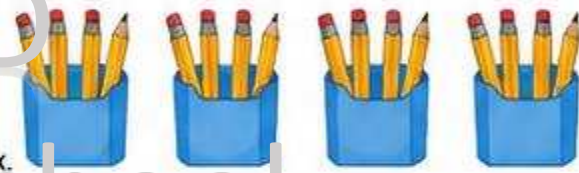
There are 24 pencils. There are 6 pencils in each box.

How many times as many pencils are there as in one box?

Solution:

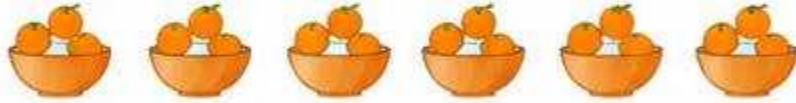
$$24 \div 6 = 4$$

There are **4 times** as many pencils as in one box.



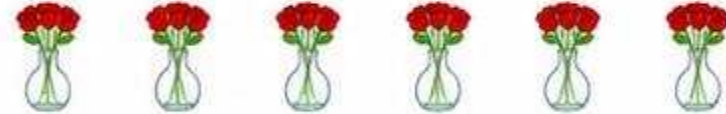
PRACTICE – SOLVE THE WORD PROBLEMS

- 1 There are 18 oranges. There are 3 oranges in each bowl. How many times as many oranges are there as in one bowl?



Answer: _____

- 2 A flower shop has 30 roses. There are 5 roses in each vase. How many times as many roses are there as in one vase?



Answer: _____

- 3 There are 42 students in the library. There are 7 students at each table. How many times as many students are there as at one table?



Answer: _____

- 4 There are 60 stickers. If 6 stickers are placed on one page, how many times as many stickers are there as on one page?



Answer: _____

- 5 There are 72 marbles. They are put in bags with 8 marbles in each bag. How many times as many marbles are there as in one bag?



Answer: _____

- 6 There are 56 cookies. If 4 cookies are in one box, how many times as many cookies are there as in one box?



Answer: _____



QUICK TIP

"How many times?" = Division

Bigger number ÷ Smaller number

MORE EXAMPLES

- How many times is 6 in 54? $54 \div 6 = 9$ → 54 is **9 times** as much as 6.
- How many times is 9 in 81? $81 \div 9 = 9$ → 81 is **9 times** as much as 9.
- How many times is 5 in 40? $40 \div 5 = 8$ → 40 is **8 times** as much as 5.

Remember: **Division** helps us compare! 😊

Name: _____

Date: _____



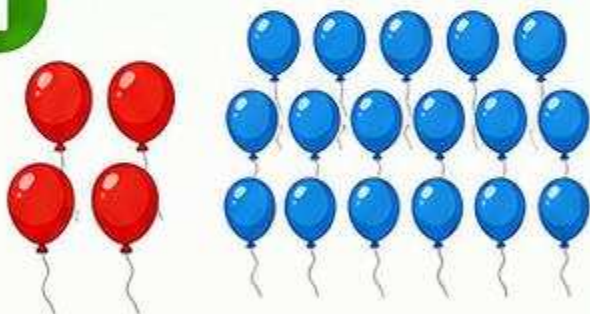
DIVISION FOR COMPARISON

HOW MANY TIMES AS MANY?



We use **division** to find **how many times** one number is in another number.
Read each problem carefully. Then write the **division sentence** and the **answer**.

1



Sara has 4 red balloons.
Her brother has 20 blue balloons.

How many times as many balloons does her brother have?

Division sentence: _____

Answer: _____

_____ times

2



A small box has 6 pencils.
A large box has 42 pencils.

How many times as many pencils are in the large box?

Division sentence: _____

Answer: _____

_____ times

3



Monday
8 pages



Tuesday
32 pages

Mona read 8 pages on Monday.
She read 32 pages on Tuesday.

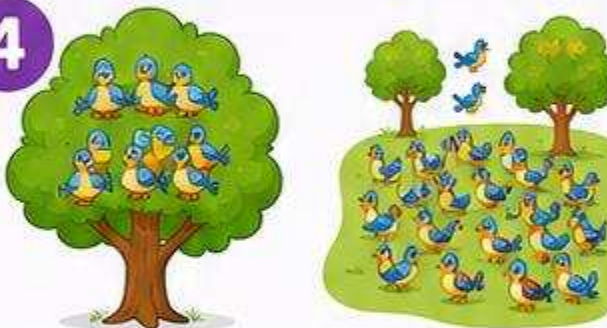
How many times as many pages did she read on Tuesday?

Division sentence: _____

Answer: _____

_____ times

4



There are 9 birds in one tree.
There are 54 birds in a park.

How many times as many birds are in the park?

Division sentence: _____

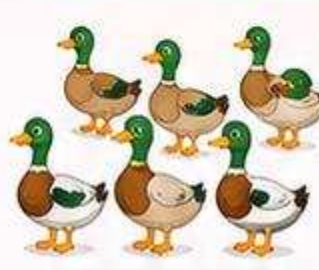
Answer: _____

_____ times

5



7 chickens



49 ducks

A farmer has 7 chickens and 49 ducks.

How many times as many ducks as chickens does the farmer have?

Division sentence: _____

Answer: _____

_____ times



REMEMBER: We use division to find **how many times** one number is in another.



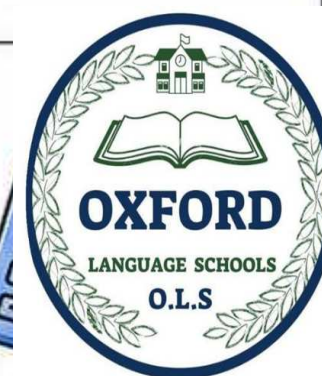
Name: _____

Date: _____



Mini Quiz

Division



Part A

Solve the following division sentences.

1 $56 \div 8 =$ _____

6 $35 \div 7 =$ _____

2 $27 \div 3 =$ _____

7 $18 \div 2 =$ _____

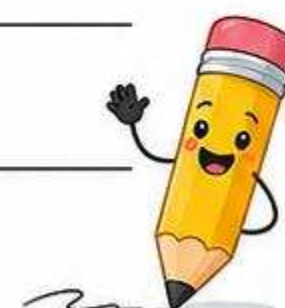
3 $45 \div 5 =$ _____

8 $40 \div 5 =$ _____

4 $72 \div 9 =$ _____

9 $81 \div 9 =$ _____

5 $64 \div 8 =$ _____



Part B

Write the division sentence and answer.

- 1 Twelve oranges are shared equally among 4 children.
How many oranges does each child get?

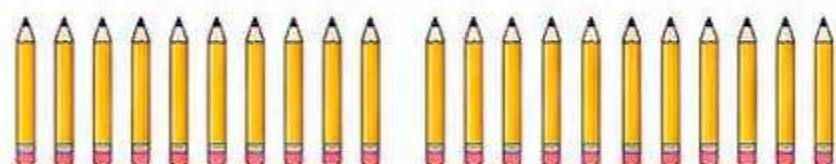


Division sentence:

_____ = _____

Answer:

- 2 Twenty-one pencils are shared equally among 3 students.
How many pencils does each student get?



Division sentence:

_____ = _____

Answer:

- 3 Forty-eight balls are packed into bags.
Each bag holds 8 balls.
How many bags are needed?



Division sentence:

_____ = _____

Answer:



Great job! Keep practicing! 😊

Lesson
1-4Adding Three-Digit Numbers
(With and Without Regrouping)

LOOK & LEARN

Steps for Adding Three-Digit Numbers

- 1 Write the numbers in columns (ones under ones, tens under tens, hundreds under hundreds).
- 2 Start adding from the ones column.
- 3 If the sum is 10 or more, regroup 1 ten to the tens column.
- 4 Continue to the tens column, then the hundreds column.

Example

$$375 + 283$$

H	T	O
3	7	5
+	2	8
		3

 $\rightarrow$

H	T	O
3	7	5
+	2	8
		8

 $\rightarrow$

H	T	O
	7	
+	2	8
	8	8

 $\rightarrow$

H	T	O
3	7	5
+	2	8
6	5	8

1 Add the ones:
 $5 + 3 = 8$

2 Regroup 1 ten.

3 Add the tens:
 $7 + 8 + 1 = 16$
Write 6, regroup 1 ten.

4 Add the hundreds:
 $3 + 2 + 1 = 6$



If the sum is 10 or more, regroup 1 ten to the next column on the left.

LET'S PRACTICE!

A Add the following numbers.

H	T	O
2	4	6
+	1	3
		2

H	T	O
3	5	7
+	2	4
		8

H	T	O
4	2	9
+	1	6
		5

H	T	O
6	3	8
+	2	7
		4

H	T	O
7	1	9
+	1	8
		3

B Solve the following word problems.

- 1 In a library, there are 245 story books and 318 science books. How many books are there total?

Show your work

Answer:

There are _____
books in total.



- 2 A school has 367 boys and 269 girls. How many students are there in the school?

Show your work

Answer:

There are _____
students in the school.



- 3 A farmer has 178 apples in one basket and 296 apples in another basket. How many apples does he have in all?

Show your work

Answer:

He has _____
apples in all.



Remember!

Line up the digits in columns.
Add from right to left.
Regroup when the sum is 10 or more.

★ Challenge Yourself!

Find the sum.

a $458 + 379$

b $526 + 184$

c $635 + 278$





ADDING THREE-DIGIT NUMBERS

Add the numbers using the standard algorithm.



Remember:

- Line up the digits in columns (ones under ones, tens under tens, hundreds under hundreds).
- Add from right to left.
- Regroup when the sum is 10 or more.

Don't forget to regroup!



1. $\begin{array}{r} 132 \\ + 416 \\ \hline \end{array}$	2. $\begin{array}{r} 250 \\ + 509 \\ \hline \end{array}$	3. $\begin{array}{r} 294 \\ + 545 \\ \hline \end{array}$	4. $\begin{array}{r} 317 \\ + 683 \\ \hline \end{array}$
5. $\begin{array}{r} 156 \\ + 789 \\ \hline \end{array}$	6. $\begin{array}{r} 428 \\ + 374 \\ \hline \end{array}$	7. $\begin{array}{r} 563 \\ + 276 \\ \hline \end{array}$	8. $\begin{array}{r} 641 \\ + 198 \\ \hline \end{array}$
9. $\begin{array}{r} 375 \\ + 219 \\ \hline \end{array}$	10. $\begin{array}{r} 483 \\ + 527 \\ \hline \end{array}$	11. $\begin{array}{r} 618 \\ + 354 \\ \hline \end{array}$	12. $\begin{array}{r} 729 \\ + 164 \\ \hline \end{array}$
13. $\begin{array}{r} 205 \\ + 796 \\ \hline \end{array}$	14. $\begin{array}{r} 384 \\ + 428 \\ \hline \end{array}$	15. $\begin{array}{r} 467 \\ + 309 \\ \hline \end{array}$	16. $\begin{array}{r} 593 \\ + 671 \\ \hline \end{array}$
17. $\begin{array}{r} 163 \\ + 258 \\ \hline \end{array}$	18. $\begin{array}{r} 372 \\ + 486 \\ \hline \end{array}$	19. $\begin{array}{r} 508 \\ + 317 \\ \hline \end{array}$	20. $\begin{array}{r} 642 \\ + 569 \\ \hline \end{array}$
21. $\begin{array}{r} 284 \\ + 639 \\ \hline \end{array}$	22. $\begin{array}{r} 355 \\ + 476 \\ \hline \end{array}$	23. $\begin{array}{r} 469 \\ + 587 \\ \hline \end{array}$	24. $\begin{array}{r} 577 \\ + 358 \\ \hline \end{array}$
25. $\begin{array}{r} 219 \\ + 684 \\ \hline \end{array}$	26. $\begin{array}{r} 437 \\ + 295 \\ \hline \end{array}$	27. $\begin{array}{r} 546 \\ + 689 \\ \hline \end{array}$	28. $\begin{array}{r} 635 \\ + 497 \\ \hline \end{array}$
29. $\begin{array}{r} 318 \\ + 765 \\ \hline \end{array}$	30. $\begin{array}{r} 406 \\ + 594 \\ \hline \end{array}$	31. $\begin{array}{r} 529 \\ + 683 \\ \hline \end{array}$	32. $\begin{array}{r} 614 \\ + 276 \\ \hline \end{array}$
33. $\begin{array}{r} 242 \\ + 688 \\ \hline \end{array}$	34. $\begin{array}{r} 365 \\ + 796 \\ \hline \end{array}$	35. $\begin{array}{r} 478 \\ + 546 \\ \hline \end{array}$	36. $\begin{array}{r} 591 \\ + 389 \\ \hline \end{array}$
37. $\begin{array}{r} 326 \\ + 578 \\ \hline \end{array}$	38. $\begin{array}{r} 439 \\ + 692 \\ \hline \end{array}$	39. $\begin{array}{r} 547 \\ + 768 \\ \hline \end{array}$	40. $\begin{array}{r} 659 \\ + 491 \\ \hline \end{array}$

You can do it! Keep up the great work! 😊



SUBTRACTING THREE-DIGIT NUMBERS

(When You CAN'T Subtract, TAKE 1)



LET'S LEARN!

When you cannot subtract a digit in a column, take 1 from the next column on the left.

If the next column becomes 0, you must keep taking 1 from the column to its left until you can subtract.

EXAMPLE

$$503 - 185$$

H	T	O
5	0	3
- 1	8	5

1 Ones: 3 cannot subtract 5.
Take 1 from tens.

H	T	O
4	9	13
- 1	8	5
		8

2 Now subtract:
 $13 - 5 = 8$
Tens: $9 - 8 = 1$

H	T	O
4	9	13
- 1	8	5
3	1	8

3 Hundreds: $4 - 1 = 3$
So, $503 - 185 = 318$



If a column becomes 0, keep taking 1 from the next column on the left.

LET'S PRACTICE!

Subtract the following numbers.

1.

$$\begin{array}{r} 603 \\ - 248 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2.

$$\begin{array}{r} 702 \\ - 365 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3.

$$\begin{array}{r} 801 \\ - 279 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4.

$$\begin{array}{r} 904 \\ - 456 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 506 \\ - 287 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

6.

$$\begin{array}{r} 709 \\ - 386 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7.

$$\begin{array}{r} 805 \\ - 297 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8.

$$\begin{array}{r} 608 \\ - 195 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

9.

$$\begin{array}{r} 402 \\ - 168 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10.

$$\begin{array}{r} 703 \\ - 249 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

11.

$$\begin{array}{r} 906 \\ - 378 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12.

$$\begin{array}{r} 800 \\ - 265 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

13.

$$\begin{array}{r} 509 \\ - 238 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

14.

$$\begin{array}{r} 604 \\ - 179 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

15.

$$\begin{array}{r} 700 \\ - 346 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

16.

$$\begin{array}{r} 903 \\ - 587 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



TIP: When you can't subtract, take 1 from the next column on the left.
If that column becomes 0, keep taking 1 from the column to its left.



Great job! Keep practicing!



Lesson 1-4



SUBTRACTING THREE-DIGIT NUMBERS (With and Without Regrouping)



LEARN & REMEMBER!

Steps for Subtracting Three-Digit Numbers

- 1 Write the numbers in columns (ones under ones, tens under tens, hundreds under hundreds).
- 2 Start subtracting from the ones column.
- 3 If the top digit is smaller, regroup 1 ten (or 1 hundred) from the next column.
- 4 Continue to the tens column, then the hundreds column.

Example

$$514 - 182$$

H	T	O
5	1	4
-	1	8
		2

1 Subtract the ones: $4 - 2 = 2$

H	T	O
4	11	4
-	1	8
		2

2 Regroup 1 ten.

H	T	O
4	11	4
-	1	8
	3	2

3 Subtract the tens: $11 - 8 = 3$

H	T	O
4	11	4
-	1	8
3	3	2

4 Subtract the hundreds: $4 - 1 = 3$



If the top digit is smaller, regroup from the next column on the left.

LET'S PRACTICE!

A Subtract the following numbers.

1. $\begin{array}{r} 416 \\ - 132 \\ \hline \end{array}$	2. $\begin{array}{r} 583 \\ - 241 \\ \hline \end{array}$	3. $\begin{array}{r} 734 \\ - 362 \\ \hline \end{array}$	4. $\begin{array}{r} 658 \\ - 417 \\ \hline \end{array}$
5. $\begin{array}{r} 245 \\ - 123 \\ \hline \end{array}$	6. $\begin{array}{r} 672 \\ - 358 \\ \hline \end{array}$	7. $\begin{array}{r} 509 \\ - 276 \\ \hline \end{array}$	8. $\begin{array}{r} 832 \\ - 614 \\ \hline \end{array}$
9. $\begin{array}{r} 386 \\ - 157 \\ \hline \end{array}$	10. $\begin{array}{r} 751 \\ - 493 \\ \hline \end{array}$	11. $\begin{array}{r} 624 \\ - 285 \\ \hline \end{array}$	12. $\begin{array}{r} 913 \\ - 527 \\ \hline \end{array}$
13. $\begin{array}{r} 468 \\ - 239 \\ \hline \end{array}$	14. $\begin{array}{r} 805 \\ - 428 \\ \hline \end{array}$	15. $\begin{array}{r} 670 \\ - 351 \\ \hline \end{array}$	16. $\begin{array}{r} 594 \\ - 268 \\ \hline \end{array}$
17. $\begin{array}{r} 721 \\ - 456 \\ \hline \end{array}$	18. $\begin{array}{r} 633 \\ - 378 \\ \hline \end{array}$	19. $\begin{array}{r} 842 \\ - 569 \\ \hline \end{array}$	20. $\begin{array}{r} 957 \\ - 618 \\ \hline \end{array}$
21. $\begin{array}{r} 364 \\ - 128 \\ \hline \end{array}$	22. $\begin{array}{r} 580 \\ - 317 \\ \hline \end{array}$	23. $\begin{array}{r} 736 \\ - 458 \\ \hline \end{array}$	24. $\begin{array}{r} 649 \\ - 275 \\ \hline \end{array}$
25. $\begin{array}{r} 926 \\ - 537 \\ \hline \end{array}$	26. $\begin{array}{r} 473 \\ - 294 \\ \hline \end{array}$	27. $\begin{array}{r} 815 \\ - 636 \\ \hline \end{array}$	28. $\begin{array}{r} 702 \\ - 485 \\ \hline \end{array}$
29. $\begin{array}{r} 386 \\ - 279 \\ \hline \end{array}$	30. $\begin{array}{r} 654 \\ - 368 \\ \hline \end{array}$	31. $\begin{array}{r} 519 \\ - 247 \\ \hline \end{array}$	32. $\begin{array}{r} 883 \\ - 694 \\ \hline \end{array}$
33. $\begin{array}{r} 435 \\ - 129 \\ \hline \end{array}$	34. $\begin{array}{r} 762 \\ - 543 \\ \hline \end{array}$	35. $\begin{array}{r} 920 \\ - 671 \\ \hline \end{array}$	36. $\begin{array}{r} 604 \\ - 385 \\ \hline \end{array}$
37. $\begin{array}{r} 758 \\ - 416 \\ \hline \end{array}$	38. $\begin{array}{r} 599 \\ - 281 \\ \hline \end{array}$	39. $\begin{array}{r} 837 \\ - 649 \\ \hline \end{array}$	40. $\begin{array}{r} 948 \\ - 572 \\ \hline \end{array}$



Remember!

- Line up the digits in columns.
- Subtract from right to left.
- Regroup when the top digit is smaller.

Challenge Yourself!

Solve the following:

a $\begin{array}{r} 728 \\ - 369 \\ \hline \end{array}$

b $\begin{array}{r} 655 \\ - 278 \\ \hline \end{array}$

c $\begin{array}{r} 842 \\ - 573 \\ \hline \end{array}$

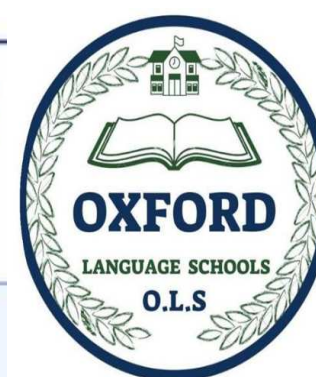


Great job! Keep practicing! 😊



SUBTRACTING THREE-DIGIT NUMBERS

(Without Regrouping)



Remember:

- Line up the digits in columns (ones under ones, tens under tens, hundreds under hundreds).
- Subtract from right to left.
- Do not need to regroup.



Subtract the following numbers.

1. $\begin{array}{r} 531 \\ - 214 \\ \hline \end{array}$	2. $\begin{array}{r} 874 \\ - 352 \\ \hline \end{array}$	3. $\begin{array}{r} 216 \\ - 105 \\ \hline \end{array}$	4. $\begin{array}{r} 645 \\ - 233 \\ \hline \end{array}$
5. $\begin{array}{r} 618 \\ - 507 \\ \hline \end{array}$	6. $\begin{array}{r} 750 \\ - 426 \\ \hline \end{array}$	7. $\begin{array}{r} 932 \\ - 721 \\ \hline \end{array}$	8. $\begin{array}{r} 863 \\ - 442 \\ \hline \end{array}$
9. $\begin{array}{r} 457 \\ - 236 \\ \hline \end{array}$	10. $\begin{array}{r} 684 \\ - 473 \\ \hline \end{array}$	11. $\begin{array}{r} 341 \\ - 120 \\ \hline \end{array}$	12. $\begin{array}{r} 795 \\ - 574 \\ \hline \end{array}$
13. $\begin{array}{r} 628 \\ - 317 \\ \hline \end{array}$	14. $\begin{array}{r} 853 \\ - 632 \\ \hline \end{array}$	15. $\begin{array}{r} 742 \\ - 231 \\ \hline \end{array}$	16. $\begin{array}{r} 954 \\ - 643 \\ \hline \end{array}$
17. $\begin{array}{r} 369 \\ - 158 \\ \hline \end{array}$	18. $\begin{array}{r} 572 \\ - 341 \\ \hline \end{array}$	19. $\begin{array}{r} 683 \\ - 462 \\ \hline \end{array}$	20. $\begin{array}{r} 816 \\ - 605 \\ \hline \end{array}$
21. $\begin{array}{r} 275 \\ - 142 \\ \hline \end{array}$	22. $\begin{array}{r} 641 \\ - 230 \\ \hline \end{array}$	23. $\begin{array}{r} 583 \\ - 371 \\ \hline \end{array}$	24. $\begin{array}{r} 934 \\ - 523 \\ \hline \end{array}$
25. $\begin{array}{r} 462 \\ - 251 \\ \hline \end{array}$	26. $\begin{array}{r} 729 \\ - 318 \\ \hline \end{array}$	27. $\begin{array}{r} 865 \\ - 434 \\ \hline \end{array}$	28. $\begin{array}{r} 557 \\ - 316 \\ \hline \end{array}$
29. $\begin{array}{r} 674 \\ - 243 \\ \hline \end{array}$	30. $\begin{array}{r} 813 \\ - 402 \\ \hline \end{array}$	31. $\begin{array}{r} 356 \\ - 135 \\ \hline \end{array}$	32. $\begin{array}{r} 941 \\ - 720 \\ \hline \end{array}$
33. $\begin{array}{r} 487 \\ - 276 \\ \hline \end{array}$	34. $\begin{array}{r} 762 \\ - 521 \\ \hline \end{array}$	35. $\begin{array}{r} 895 \\ - 683 \\ \hline \end{array}$	36. $\begin{array}{r} 664 \\ - 342 \\ \hline \end{array}$
37. $\begin{array}{r} 383 \\ - 152 \\ \hline \end{array}$	38. $\begin{array}{r} 658 \\ - 427 \\ \hline \end{array}$	39. $\begin{array}{r} 774 \\ - 362 \\ \hline \end{array}$	40. $\begin{array}{r} 946 \\ - 735 \\ \hline \end{array}$



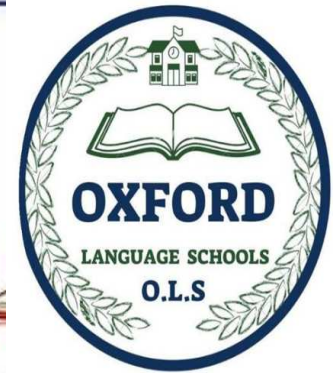
Great job! Keep practicing!





★ Word Problems ★

Addition & Subtraction



+ Use **Addition (+)** when you need to find:

- The total
- The sum
- How many altogether?
- The total cost



Remember



Always write the unit in your final answer.

- Use **Subtraction (-)** when you need to find:

- How many are left?
- How many more?
- The difference
- How much change?



Example 1 (Addition)

- 🍏 Sarah has 18 apples.
🍏 Her mom gives her 12 more apples.
How many apples does Sarah have altogether?

Number sentence:
 $18 + 12 = 30$

Answer:
Sarah has 30 apples.



Example 2 (Subtraction)

- 🧸 Tom has 35 toys.
📺 He gives 14 toys to his cousin.
How many toys are left?

Number sentence:
 $35 - 14 = 21$

Answer:
Tom has 21 toys left.



Your Turn!

- 1** Emma bought a notebook for 25 pounds and a pencil case for 18 pounds.
What is the total cost?



Number sentence: _____

Answer: _____

- 2** There are 42 birds in a park.
17 birds fly away.
How many birds are left?



Number sentence: _____

Answer: _____

- 3** Ali has 29 stickers.
His friend gives him 15 more stickers.
How many stickers does Ali have now?



Number sentence: _____

Answer: _____

- 4** A library has 60 books.
22 books are borrowed.
How many books are still in the library?



Number sentence: _____

Answer: _____



Math Tip: Read the question carefully first. Ask yourself:

Do I need the total? → Add (+)

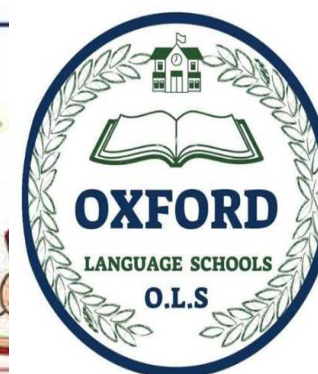
Do I need what is left or the difference? → Subtract (-)





WORD PROBLEMS

Addition & Subtraction



+ Use **ADDITION (+)** when you need to find:

- The total
- The sum
- How many altogether?
- The total cost



Remember

Always write
the unit in
your final
answer.



Use **SUBTRACTION (-)** when you need to find:

- How many are left?
- How many more?
- The difference
- How much change?



- 1** Liam has 24 toy cars.
His dad gives him 15 more
toy cars.
How many toy cars does
Liam have now?



Number sentence: _____

Answer: _____

- 2** There are 58 cookies on a plate.
23 cookies are eaten.
How many cookies are left
on the plate?



Number sentence: _____

Answer: _____

- 3** A store has 35 red balloons
and 27 blue balloons.
How many balloons are
there in all?



Number sentence: _____

Answer: _____

- 4** Mia had 40 stickers.
She used 16 stickers in
her notebook.
How many stickers does
she have left?



Number sentence: _____

Answer: _____

- 5** There are 32 students in
Class A and 28 students
in Class B.
How many students are
there in both classes?



Number sentence: _____

Answer: _____

- 6** A bag has 50 marbles.
Rami gives 17 marbles to
his friend.
How many marbles are
left in the bag?



Number sentence: _____

Answer: _____

- 7** Emma bought a book for
25 pounds and a pen for
9 pounds.
What is the total cost?



Number sentence: _____

Answer: _____

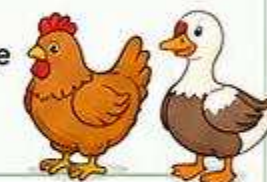
- 8** There were 66 apples in
a basket.
24 apples were used to
make juice.
How many apples are left?



Number sentence: _____

Answer: _____

- 9** A farmer has 45 chickens
and 37 ducks.
How many birds does he
have in all?



Number sentence: _____

Answer: _____

- 10** Tom had 74 pencils.
He lost 29 pencils.
How many pencils does
he have now?



Number sentence: _____

Answer: _____

- 11** There are 19 boys in the
football team.
20 more boys join the team.
How many boys are in the
team now?



Number sentence: _____

Answer: _____

- 12** Sara had 90 pounds.
She spent 36 pounds
on a gift.
How much money does
she have left?



Number sentence: _____

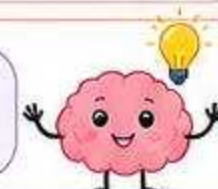
Answer: _____



Math Tip: Read the question carefully first.

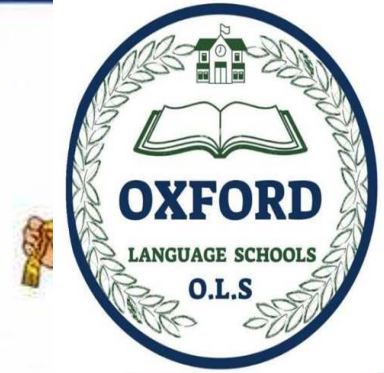
Do I need the total? → Add (+)

Do I need what is left or the difference? → Subtract (-)





MEASURING LENGTH



1 kilometer (km) = 1,000 meters (m)

Helpful Reminders

- ★ 1 km = 1,000 m
- ★ To convert km to m, multiply by 1,000.
- ★ To convert m to km, divide by 1,000.
- ★ If there is a remainder, write it in meters.



Solve the following. Write your answer in the blank.

1) Convert kilometers (km) to meters (m).

→ Multiply by 1,000

1 8 km = _____ m

2 15 km = _____ m

3 27 km = _____ m

2) Convert kilometers and meters to meters.

(km × 1,000) + m

1 2 km, 40 m = _____ m

2 3 km, 250 m = _____ m

3 7 km, 85 m = _____ m

3) Convert meters (m) to kilometers (km).

→ Divide by 1,000

1 3,000 m = _____ km

2 5,000 m = _____ km

3 9,000 m = _____ km

4) Convert meters to kilometers and meters.

→ Divide by 1,000, write remainder in meters

1 2,340 m = _____ km, _____ m

2 4,567 m = _____ km, _____ m

3 7,890 m = _____ km, _____ m



Why is it important?

- ✓ We use kilometers to measure long distances like roads and cities.
- ✓ We use meters to measure shorter distances like rooms and objects.
- ✓ Knowing how to convert helps us solve problems in real life easily.



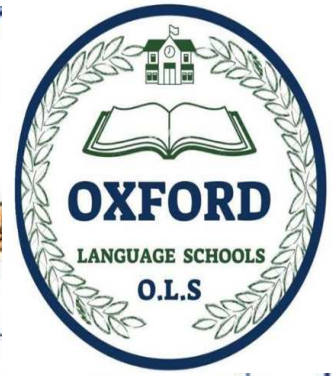
Always read the question carefully and write the correct unit in your answer.





MEASURING LENGTH

Centimeter (cm) and Millimeter (mm)



1 centimeter (cm) = 10 millimeters (mm)
1 cm = 10 mm



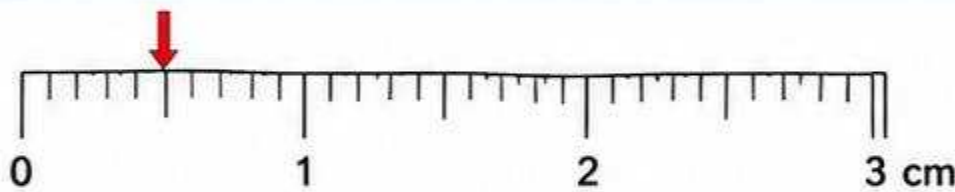
On the ruler:

- Small lines = millimeters (mm)
- Long lines with numbers = centimeters (cm)



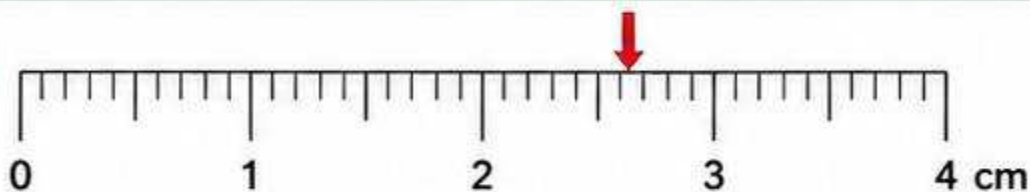
Look at each ruler and write the length in centimeters and millimeters.

1



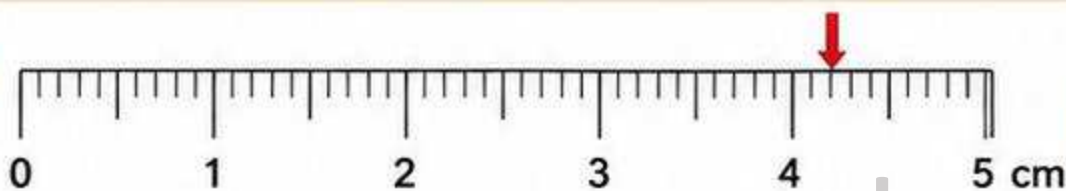
Length = _____ cm _____ mm

2



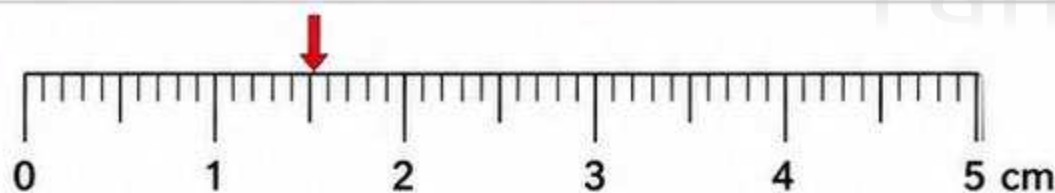
Length = _____ cm _____ mm

3



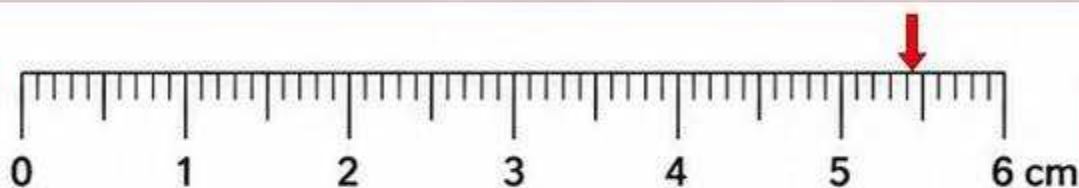
Length = _____ cm _____ mm

4



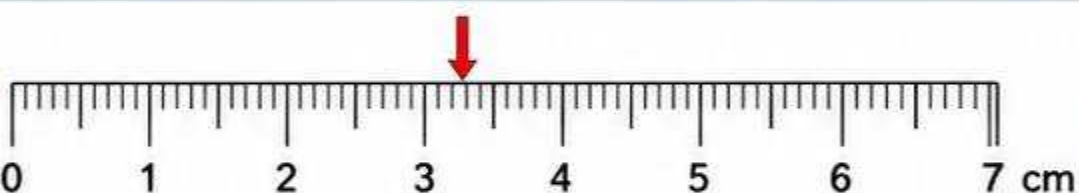
Length = _____ cm _____ mm

5



Length = _____ cm _____ mm

6



Length = _____ cm _____ mm



Why is the measuring tape (ruler) important?

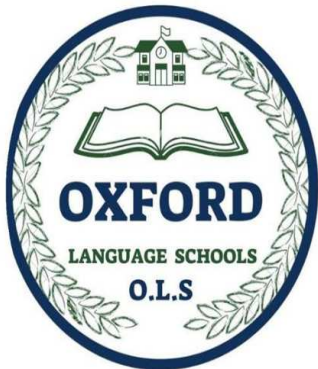
- ✓ It helps us measure small and big things accurately.
- ✓ It is used in daily life, like in class, home, shopping, and construction.
- ✓ It helps us compare lengths and solve problems easily.
- ✓ It makes our work neat, correct, and precise.



Always read the ruler carefully from 0.



Be accurate!



Converting Length Units

Convert the given measures to new units:-

a) 532 cm = ...m.....cm

b) 692 cm = ...m.....cm

c) 411 m = ...m.....cm

d) 820 mm = ...cm

e) 917 m = ...m.....cm

f) 453 cm = ...m.....cm

g) 350 m = ...m.....cm

h) 37 m = ...cm

i) 860 mm = ...cm

j) 576 cm = ...m.....cm

k) 66 m = ...cm

l) 485 cm = ...m.....cm

m) 911 m = ...cm

n) 80 mm = ...cm

o) 748 m = ...m.....cm

p) 271 cm = ...m.....cm

q) 430 m = ...cm

r) 340 mm = ...cm

$$10 \text{ millimeters (mm)} = 1 \text{ centimeter (cm)}$$

$$100 \text{ centimeters (cm)} = 1 \text{ meter (m)}$$

$$1000 \text{ meters (m)} = 1 \text{ kilometer (km)}$$

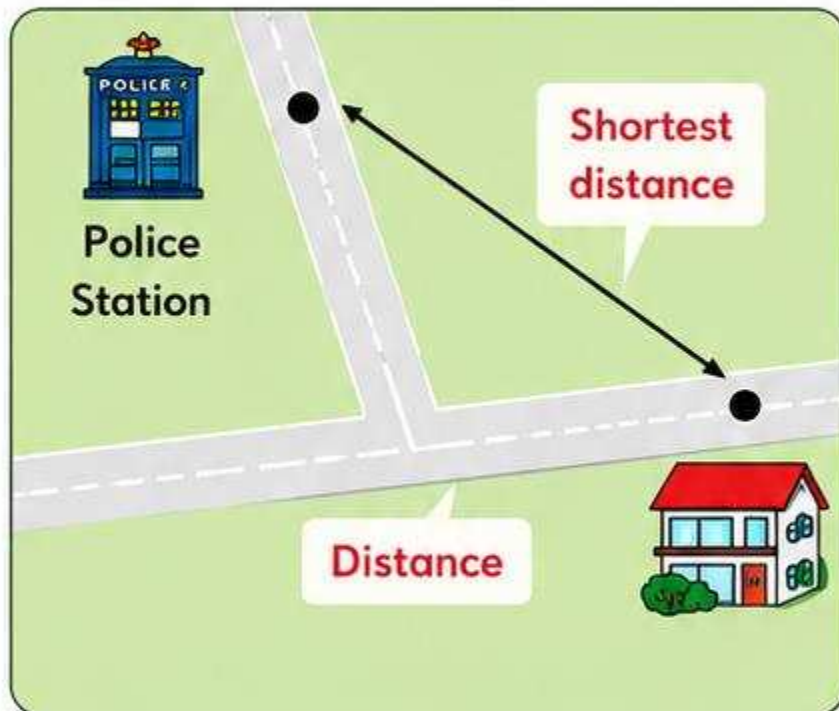
www.suzanneshares.com

OXFORD
Language school



LENGTH UNITS

mm, cm, m, km



NOTES

- ! The smallest length unit is **millimeter (mm)**.
- ! The length measured on a path is called **distance**.
- ! The length measured in a straight line is called **shortest distance**.

Let's Practice!

1 Write the suitable unit of length in the box.

- The shortest distance that is cut in 30 minutes. → 2
- The length of a pencil. → 9
- The length of a whiteboard. → 6
- The thickness of a notebook. → 10

Remember

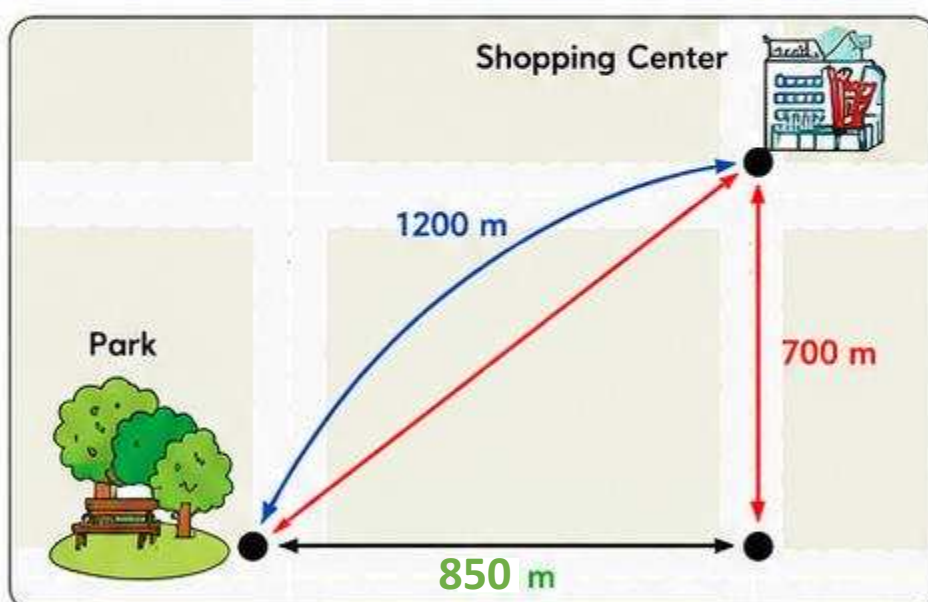
mm = millimeter

cm = centimeter

m = meter

km = kilometer

2 Look at the map and answer the questions.

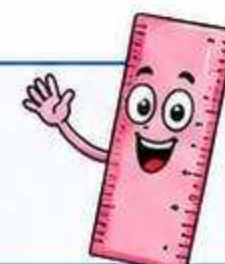


- What is the shortest distance from the park to the shopping center?

- What is the difference between the distance and the shortest distance from the park to the shopping center?



TIP: Use **mm** for very small things, **cm** for small things, **m** for bigger things, and **km** for very long distances.



Math Worksheet - Units of Measurement

Part 1: Write the appropriate unit in the box.

6

← Distance walked on the school trip →

4

← Width of the board →

15

← Length of the pen →

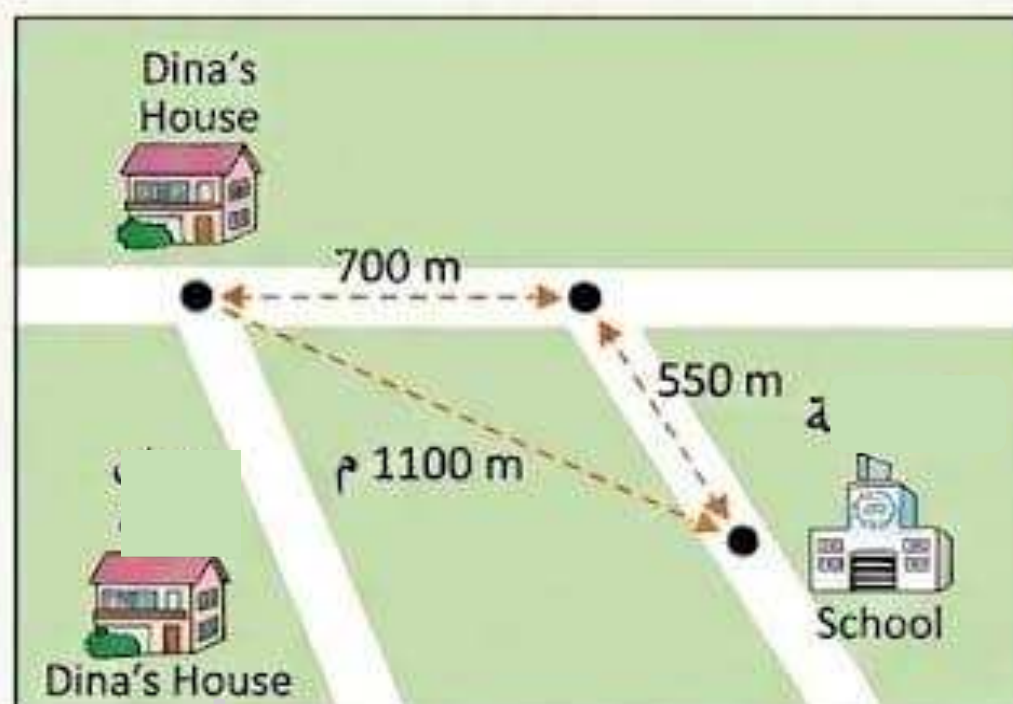
2

← Thickness of the coin →

Part 2: Look at the map below and answer the questions. (2)



Use the required unit in the question to write your answer.



What is the distance from Dina's house to the school in km and m? (1)

What is the difference between the distance and the shortest path from Dina's house to the school in m? _____

What is the difference between the distance and the shortest path from (2) in m? _____



Read each question carefully and write the correct answer in the box provided.

1 Write the suitable unit of length for the pencil. → 10



2 Write the suitable unit of length for the desk. → 60



3 Write the unit of length for the distance that you walk in 1 hour. → 4



4 Write the suitable unit of length for the classroom. → 4



5 Write the suitable unit of length for the height of a bookcase. → 75



6 Write the suitable unit of length for the height of the door. → 7



7 Write the suitable unit of length for the thickness of a book. → 9



8 Write the suitable unit of length for the width of a road. → 12



9 Write the suitable unit of length for the length of a swimming pool. → 20



10 Write the suitable unit of length for the height of a tree. → 9



11 Write the suitable unit of length for the length of your finger. → 7



12 Write the suitable unit of length for the distance between two cities. → 150



13 Write the suitable unit of length for the length of a paper clip. → 3



14 Write the suitable unit of length for the height of a baby. → 80



15 Write the suitable unit of length for the length of a football field. → 100



Great job! Keep practicing and you will become a measurement expert!



1 Read the length that the arrow points to.



2 Write the number in the box.

① 3 km = m

② 7 m 9 cm = cm

③ 2 m 45 cm = cm

④ 850 cm = m cm

⑤ 5 m 60 cm = cm

⑥ 1600 mm = m

⑦ 4 km 120 m = m

⑧ 280 cm = m cm

3 Write the suitable unit in the box.

① The length of a nail.  →

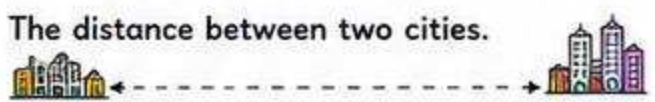
② The length of a table.  →

③ The width of a door.  →

④ The thickness of a coin.  →

⑤ The length of a building.  →

⑥ The length of a pencil.  →

⑦ The distance between two cities.  →

⑧ The length of a football field.  →

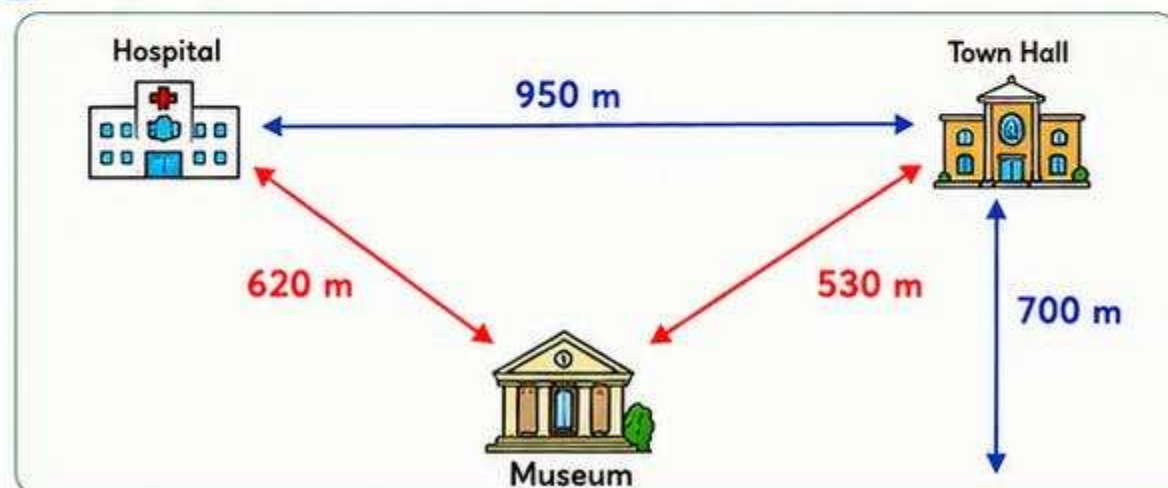
4 Look at the map and answer the questions.



① What is the shortest distance from the park to the library?

② What is the difference between the distance and the shortest distance from the park to the library?

5 Look at the map and answer the questions.



① What is the shortest distance from the hospital to the town hall?

② What is the difference between the distance and the shortest distance from the hospital to the town hall?



Do your best and keep going! You're amazing!



1 Read the length that the arrow points to.



2 Write the number in the box.

① 4 km = m

② 6 m 35 cm = cm

③ 3 m 20 cm = cm

④ 920 cm = m cm

⑤ 8 m 15 cm = cm

⑥ 1400 mm = m

⑦ 5 km 300 m = m

⑧ 375 cm = m cm

3 Write the suitable unit in the box.

① The length of a paper clip.  →

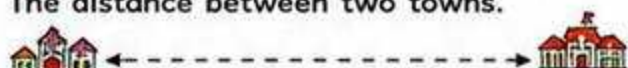
② The length of a whiteboard.  →

③ The height of a chair.  →

④ The thickness of a book.  →

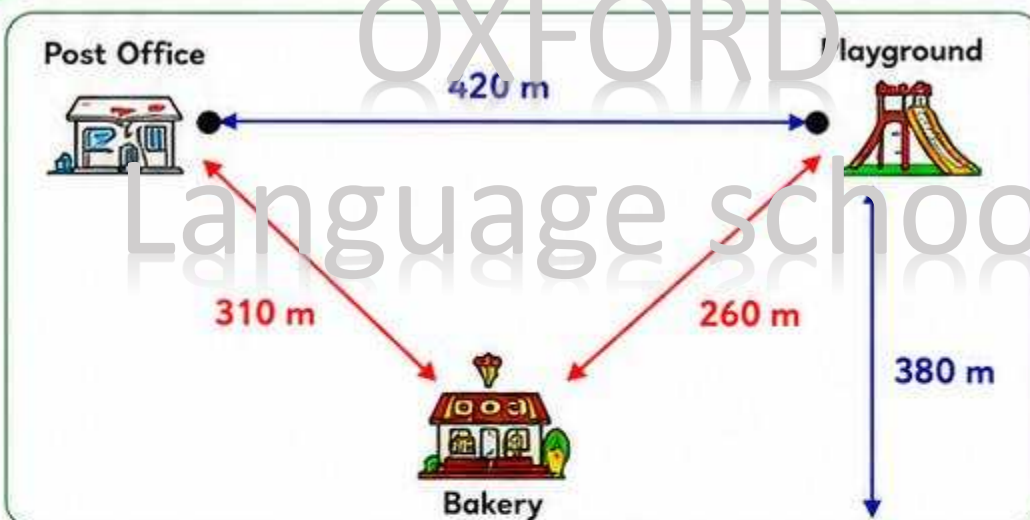
⑤ The height of a tree.  →

⑥ The length of a pen.  →

⑦ The distance between two towns.  →

⑧ The length of a swimming pool.  →

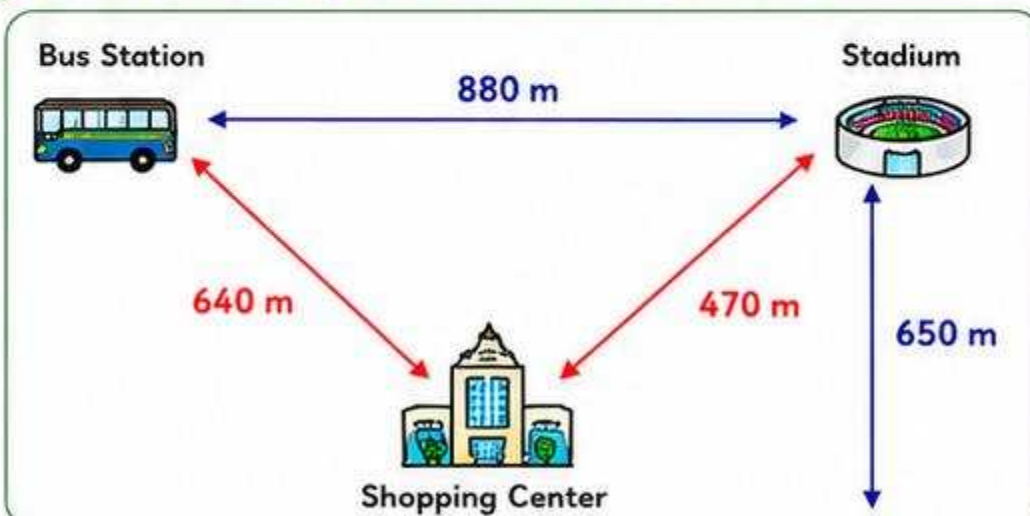
4 Look at the map and answer the questions.



① What is the shortest distance from the post office to the playground?

② What is the difference between the distance and the shortest distance from the post office to the playground?

5 Look at the map and answer the questions.



① What is the shortest distance from the bus station to the stadium?

② What is the difference between the distance and the shortest distance from the bus station to the stadium?

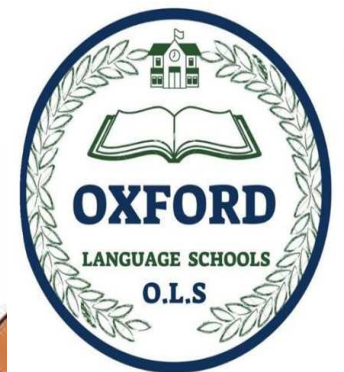


You did great! Believe in yourself and keep practicing!



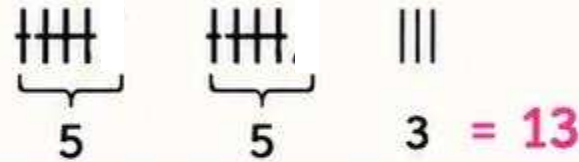
TALLY CHARTS AND TABLES

Simple Explanation



What is a Tally Chart?

A tally chart is a way to collect data using groups of five marks.



How to Use It

- 1 Use tally marks (||||) to count.
- 2 Each group of five is written as |||||.
- 3 Count the total and write the number.
- 4 Use the tally chart to fill in the table.

Example

The chart shows the number of students who like different school subjects.

Tally	Math	English	Science	Art	Music	PE
Number						
	9	8	11	4	5	2



- The most students like Science.
- The least students like PE.

1 Write the number of tally marks.

Tally						
Number						

2 Use the tally chart to complete the table.

Tally					
Number					
Subject	Reading	Math	Science	Art	Music

3 Look at the data and fill in the table using tally marks.

The number of animals in the zoo: Lion = 6, Elephant = 12, Monkey = 8, Giraffe = 4, Zebra = 10

Animal	Lion	Elephant	Monkey	Giraffe	Zebra
Tally					
Number					



Great work! Keep practicing!



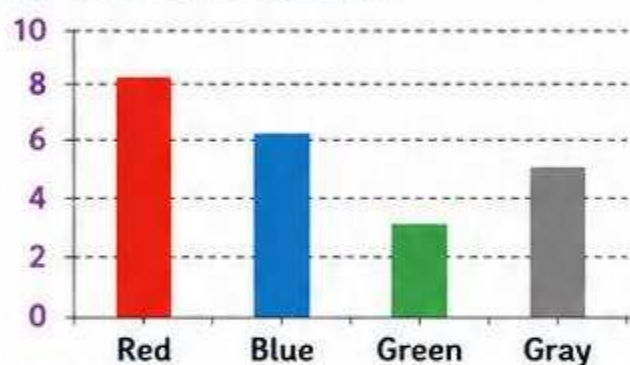
BAR GRAPHS AND DATA

Simple Explanation



What is a Bar Graph?

A bar graph is a picture that shows data using bars. The height of each bar shows the number.



How to Read a Bar Graph

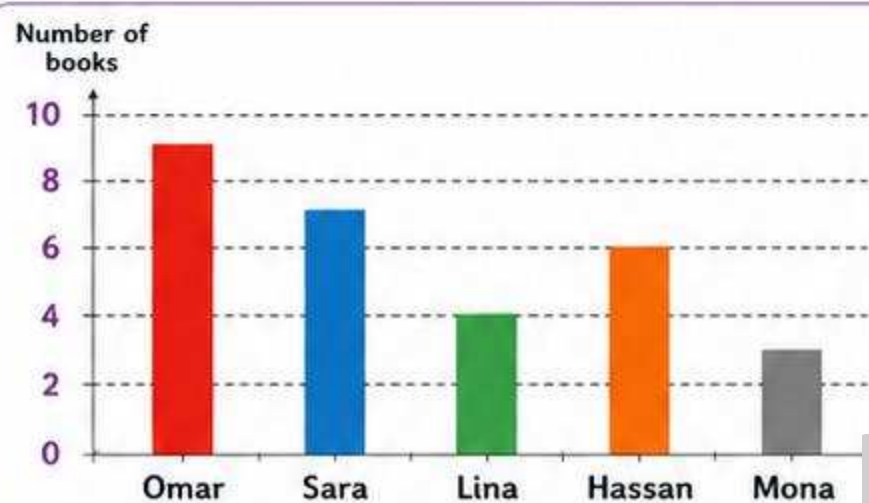
- 1 Look at the title to know what the graph is about.
- 2 Look at the scale (numbers) on the left.
- 3 Find the bar and see how high it reaches.
- 4 The height of the bar shows the number.

Bar graphs help us compare numbers easily!



1 Look at the bar graph and answer the questions.

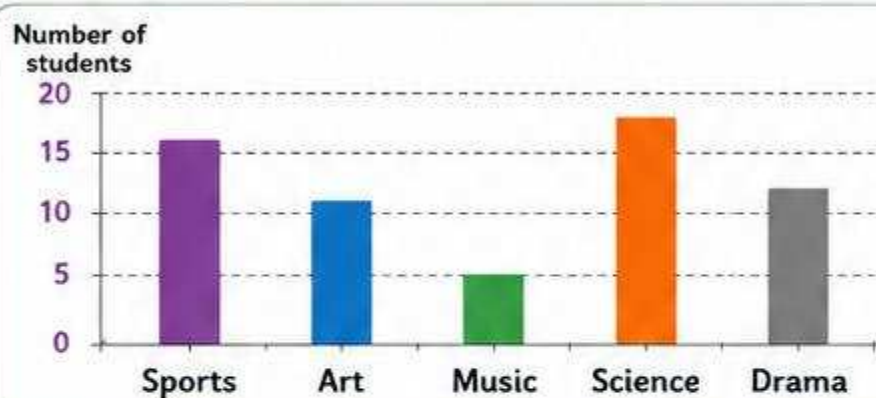
The graph shows the number of books read by some students in a week.



- 1 How many books did Omar read?
- 2 Who read the most books?
- 3 How many more books did Sara read than Mona?

2 Look at the bar graph and answer the questions.

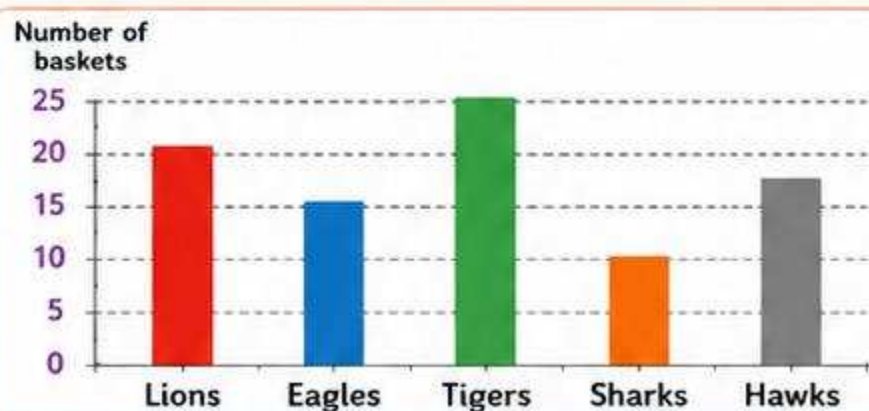
The graph shows the number of students in different after-school clubs.



- 1 How many students are in the Science club?
- 2 Which club has the least number of students?
- 3 How many more students are in Sports than Music?

3 Look at the bar graph and answer the questions.

The graph shows the number of baskets each team scored in a basketball tournament.



- 1 Which team scored the most baskets?
- 2 How many baskets did the Sharks team score?
- 3 How many more baskets did the Lions score than the Eagles?



Great job! Keep learning and shine bright! 😊

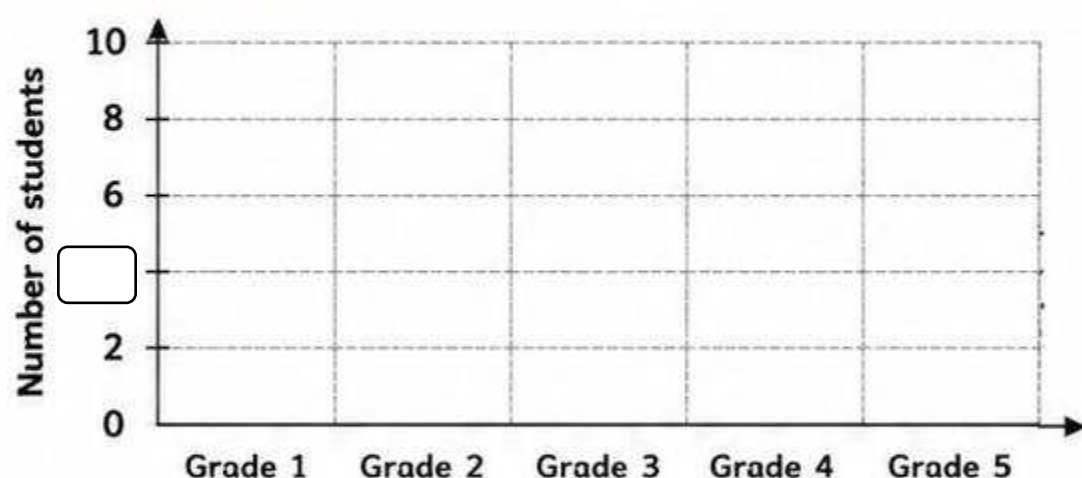


DATA TABLES AND BAR GRAPHS

Read the table and draw a bar graph.

1 The table shows the number of students in different grades.

Grade	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Total
Number of students	7	5	9	6	8	35



(1) Write the title between the brackets.

[_____]

(2) Write the unit next to the scale.

(_____)

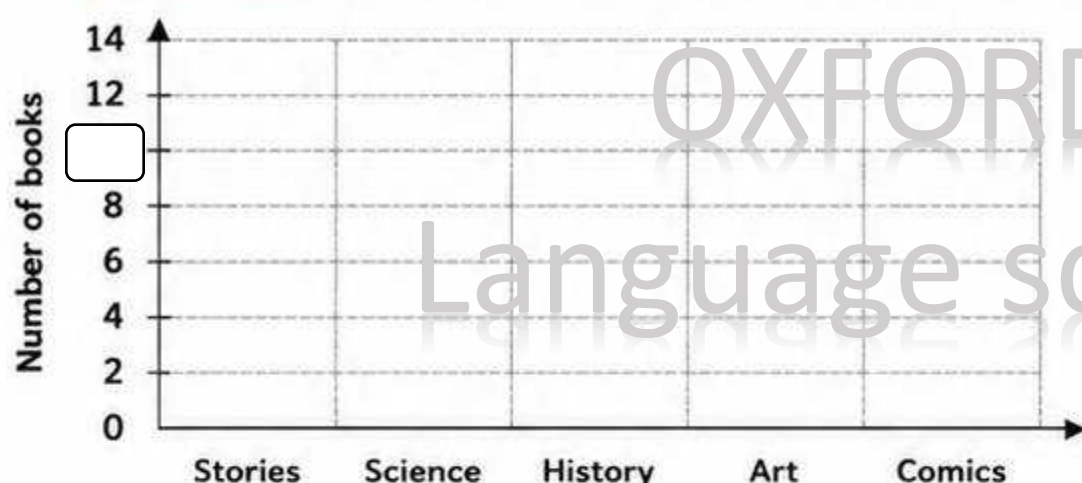
(3) What is the value of each square?

□ students

(4) Draw the bar graph.

2 The table shows the number of books in different sections of a library.

Section	Stories	Science	History	Art	Comics	Total
Number of books	10	6	8	4	12	40



(1) Write the title between the brackets.

[_____]

(2) Write the unit next to the scale.

(_____)

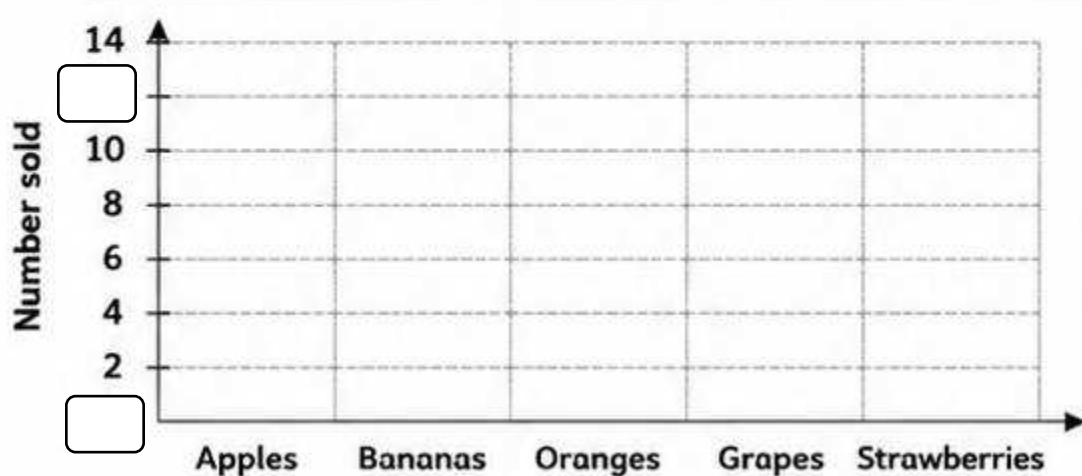
(3) What is the value of each square?

□ books

(4) Draw the bar graph.

3 The table shows the number of fruits sold in a fruit shop on Monday.

Fruit	Apples	Bananas	Oranges	Grapes	Strawberries	Total
Number sold	12	7	9	5	8	41



(1) Write the title between the brackets.

[_____]

(2) Write the unit next to the scale.

(_____)

(3) What is the value of each square?

□ fruits

(4) Draw the bar graph.

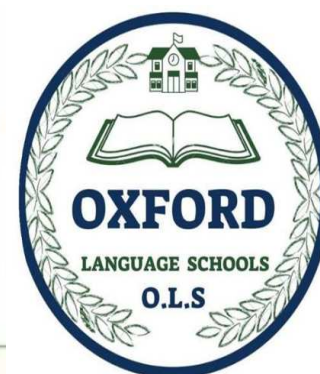


You can do it! Keep trying and do your best!



DATA TABLES

Simple Explanation



A **data table** is a way to organize numbers in rows and columns.

It helps us **read**, **compare** and **add** numbers easily.

Example:

Number of apples sold in three days.

Day	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Total
Apples	12	9	7	28

- Each column shows a group (day).
- Each row shows a kind of item (apples).
- The last column (Total) shows the sum of the numbers in that row.

To find the total, add the numbers.

$$12 + 9 + 7 = 28$$

Practice Time

Read each table and answer the questions.

- 1 The table shows the number of goals scored by four teams in a football match.

Team	Lions	Tigers	Eagles	Bears	Total
Goals	7	5	9	3	24
Points	3	3	6	1	b

- ① What number goes in place of a? _____
- ② How many points did the Lions get? _____
- ③ How many goals did the Tigers score? _____
- ④ What does the number b represent? _____

- 2 The table shows the number of students in different classes.

Class	3A	3B	3C	3D	Total
Boys	12	10	a	14	48
Girls	10	b	11	13	42
Total	22	20	25	27	c

- ① Write the numbers a, b and c.
a = _____ b = _____ c = _____
- ② How many boys are in class 3C? _____
- ③ Which class has the greatest total number of students? _____

- 3 The table shows the number of fruits sold in a shop in one week.

Day	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Total
Apples	15	12	a	18	16	73
Oranges	8	10	9	b	11	48
Bananas	c	7	6	9	8	37
Total	35	29	26	34	35	159

- ① Write the missing numbers a, b and c.
a = _____ b = _____ c = _____
- ② How many apples were sold on Wednesday? _____
- ③ On which day were the most oranges sold? _____



Great job! Keep practicing and you will be a smart learner!



Mental Addition to Find the Sum

Mental addition means adding numbers in your head without writing every step.
We start with **the bigger number** to make it easier.

Examples

1 $40 + 33 = 73$

Step 1:

Start with the bigger number (40).

← $40 + 33$

Step 2:

Add the tens: $40 + 30 = 70$

Step 3:

Add the ones: $70 + 3 = 73$

So, $40 + 33 = 73$.

2 $6 + 73 = 79$

Step 1:

Start with the bigger number (73).

← $73 + 6$

Step 2:

Add the ones: $73 + 6 = 79$

So, $6 + 73 = 79$.

Think smart!
Start with
the bigger
number.

Practice Time

Find the sum using mental addition by starting with the bigger number.

$66 + 3 =$

$27 + 60 =$

$13 + 20 =$

$34 + 32 =$

$87 + 8 =$

$74 + 6 =$

$12 + 48 =$

$37 + 13 =$

$62 + 15 =$

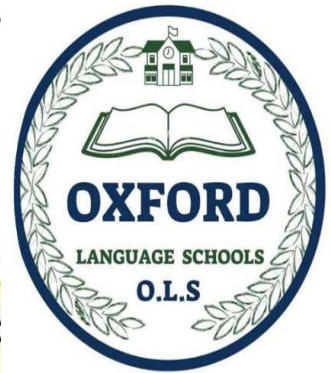
$76 + 17 =$

$32 + 29 =$

$17 + 59 =$

MENTAL SUBTRACTION

Think from the tens first!



To subtract mentally, start by subtracting all the **tens** of the subtrahend from the **minuend**. Then subtract the **ones** of the subtrahend from the answer.

How to think:

Example 1

$$62 - 43 = 19$$

Step 1: Subtract the **tens** of the subtrahend from the whole **minuend**.

$$62 - 40 = 22$$

Step 2: Subtract the **ones** of the subtrahend from the answer.

$$22 - 3 = 19$$

So, $62 - 43 = 19$.

Example 2

$$95 - 27 = 68$$

Step 1: Subtract the **tens** of the subtrahend from the whole **minuend**.

$$95 - 20 = 75$$

Step 2: Subtract the **ones** of the subtrahend from the answer.

$$75 - 7 = 68$$

So, $95 - 27 = 68$.

Remember:

- ★ First, subtract all the **tens** of the subtrahend from the **minuend**.
- ★ Then, subtract the **ones** of the subtrahend from the answer.
- ★ Think in your head step by step.

Think
Step by Step!



Practice Time

Find the difference using mental subtraction.
(First subtract the **tens**, then the **ones**.)

1 $83 - 20 =$

Step 1: $83 - 20 =$

Step 2: $\_\_\_ - 3 =$

2 $97 - 60 =$

Step 1: $97 - 60 =$

Step 2: $\_\_\_ - 7 =$

3 $66 - 9 =$

Step 1: $66 - 0 =$

Step 2: $\_\_\_ - 9 =$

4 $74 - 6 =$

Step 1: $74 - 0 =$

Step 2: $\_\_\_ - 6 =$

5 $87 - 8 =$

Step 1: $87 - 0 =$

Step 2: $\_\_\_ - 8 =$

6 $84 - 32 =$

Step 1: $84 - 30 =$

Step 2: $\_\_\_ - 2 =$

7 $62 - 15 =$

Step 1: $62 - 10 =$

Step 2: $\_\_\_ - 5 =$

8 $93 - 17 =$

Step 1: $93 - 10 =$

Step 2: $\_\_\_ - 7 =$

9 $72 - 48 =$

Step 1: $72 - 40 =$

Step 2: $\_\_\_ - 8 =$

10 $100 - 59 =$

Step 1: $100 - 50 =$

Step 2: $\_\_\_ - 9 =$

11 $100 - 47 =$

Step 1: $100 - 40 =$

Step 2: $\_\_\_ - 7 =$

12 $100 - 86 =$

Step 1: $100 - 80 =$

Step 2: $\_\_\_ - 6 =$



Great job! Keep practicing and you will do great!

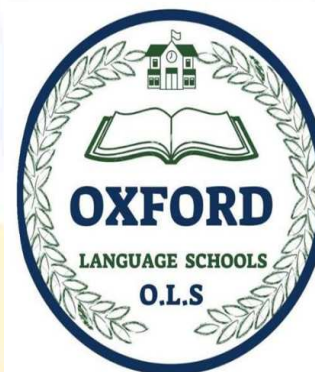


MENTAL ADDITION

Addition in your head without writing every step.



How to think: Start with the **bigger number** to make it easier.
Add the tens first, then add the ones.



A. Practice Time

Find the sum using mental addition.

1 $47 + 25 =$

2 $36 + 48 =$

3 $58 + 17 =$

4 $63 + 29 =$

5 $74 + 16 =$

6 $28 + 35 =$

7 $52 + 37 =$

8 $41 + 39 =$

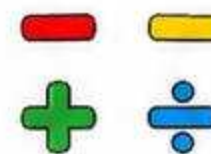
9 $65 + 18 =$

10 $26 + 49 =$



MENTAL SUBTRACTION

Subtraction in your head without writing every step.



How to think: First, subtract all the **tens** of the subtrahend from the **minuend**.
Then, subtract the **ones** of the subtrahend from the answer.

B. Practice Time

Find the difference using mental subtraction.

1 $72 - 34 =$

2 $63 - 21 =$

3 $85 - 42 =$

4 $96 - 37 =$

5 $71 - 16 =$

6 $54 - 23 =$

7 $82 - 45 =$

8 $67 - 28 =$

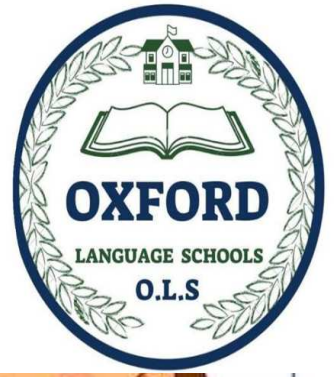
9 $90 - 53 =$

10 $48 - 17 =$



Great job! Keep practicing and you will do great!





DIVISION WITH REMAINDER

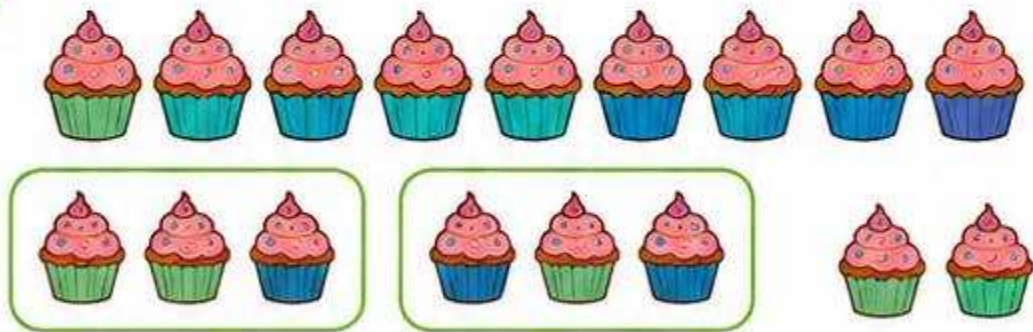
★ For Third Grade ★



What is Division with Remainder?

When we divide, sometimes the things cannot be shared equally.

The number left over is called the **remainder**.



10 cupcakes shared between 2 plates:

Each plate gets 4 cupcakes and 2 cupcakes are left.

So, $10 \div 2 = 4 \text{ R } 2$

How do we write it?

$$17 \div 3 = 5 \text{ R } 2$$

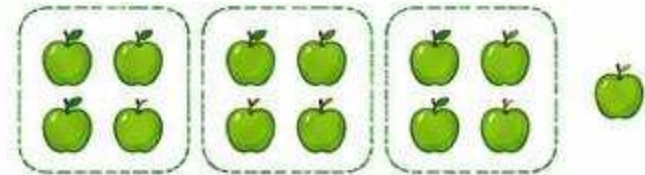
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 dividend divisor quotient remainder
 (the number we divide) (the number we divide by) (the answer) (the number left over)

Remember: The remainder is always smaller than the divisor.

More Examples

★ $13 \div 4 = 3 \text{ R } 1$

3 groups of 4 = 12
 $13 - 12 = 1$ left



★ $22 \div 5 = 4 \text{ R } 2$

4 groups of 5 = 20
 $22 - 20 = 2$ left



★ $29 \div 6 = 4 \text{ R } 5$

4 groups of 6 = 24
 $29 - 24 = 5$ left



Let's Practice!

Divide and write the quotient and the remainder.

- ① $14 \div 3 = \square \text{ R } \square$ ② $17 \div 4 = \square \text{ R } \square$ ③ $20 \div 3 = \square \text{ R } \square$
 ④ $11 \div 2 = \square \text{ R } \square$ ⑤ $19 \div 6 = \square \text{ R } \square$ ⑥ $27 \div 4 = \square \text{ R } \square$
 ⑦ $31 \div 8 = \square \text{ R } \square$ ⑧ $20 \div 7 = \square \text{ R } \square$ ⑨ $34 \div 6 = \square \text{ R } \square$



Great job! Keep practicing. You are a math star! ♥



Division with Remainder

Divide and write the quotient and the remainder.



1 $13 \div 2 = \square R \square$

9 $17 \div 3 = \square R \square$

17 $25 \div 4 = \square R \square$

25 $29 \div 5 = \square R \square$

2 $20 \div 3 = \square R \square$

10 $22 \div 4 = \square R \square$

18 $31 \div 6 = \square R \square$

26 $37 \div 7 = \square R \square$

3 $15 \div 2 = \square R \square$

11 $19 \div 5 = \square R \square$

19 $28 \div 3 = \square R \square$

27 $45 \div 8 = \square R \square$

4 $23 \div 4 = \square R \square$

12 $26 \div 6 = \square R \square$

20 $34 \div 5 = \square R \square$

28 $50 \div 9 = \square R \square$

5 $18 \div 5 = \square R \square$

13 $30 \div 4 = \square R \square$

21 $41 \div 6 = \square R \square$

29 $52 \div 7 = \square R \square$

6 $27 \div 3 = \square R \square$

14 $33 \div 5 = \square R \square$

22 $43 \div 8 = \square R \square$

30 $61 \div 9 = \square R \square$

7 $16 \div 2 = \square R \square$

15 $38 \div 6 = \square R \square$

23 $47 \div 7 = \square R \square$

31 $65 \div 8 = \square R \square$

8 $21 \div 4 = \square R \square$

16 $29 \div 3 = \square R \square$

24 $49 \div 6 = \square R \square$

32 $70 \div 9 = \square R \square$



You can do it! Keep practicing! ♥



Name: _____ Date: _____

DIVISION PRACTICE

Solve each division problem. Write the quotient in the first box and the remainder in the second box.

R = Remainder



1 $10 \div 1 = \square R \square$

11 $10 \div 6 = \square R \square$

21 $10 \div 3 = \square R \square$

2 $9 \div 1 = \square R \square$

12 $9 \div 4 = \square R \square$

22 $9 \div 2 = \square R \square$

3 $8 \div 1 = \square R \square$

13 $8 \div 5 = \square R \square$

23 $8 \div 2 = \square R \square$

4 $7 \div 1 = \square R \square$

14 $7 \div 3 = \square R \square$

24 $7 \div 2 = \square R \square$

5 $6 \div 1 = \square R \square$

15 $6 \div 4 = \square R \square$

25 $6 \div 2 = \square R \square$

6 $5 \div 1 = \square R \square$

16 $5 \div 3 = \square R \square$

26 $5 \div 2 = \square R \square$

7 $4 \div 1 = \square R \square$

17 $4 \div 3 = \square R \square$

27 $4 \div 2 = \square R \square$

8 $3 \div 1 = \square R \square$

18 $3 \div 2 = \square R \square$

28 $3 \div 3 = \square R \square$

9 $2 \div 1 = \square R \square$

19 $2 \div 2 = \square R \square$

29 $2 \div 3 = \square R \square$

10 $1 \div 1 = \square R \square$

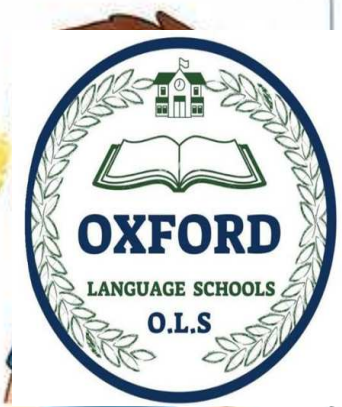
20 $1 \div 1 = \square R \square$

30 $10 \div 10 = \square R \square$

★ You can do it! ★



Division with Remainder



Read each problem carefully and write the quotient and the remainder.

Show your work if you want!

- 1 There are 23 apples.
We want to put them in baskets.
Each basket can hold 4 apples.
How many baskets will we need,
and how many apples will be left?



Quotient:

Remainder:

- 2 There are 19 cookies.
We share them equally among 3 friends.
How many cookies will each friend get,
and how many cookies will be left?



Quotient:

Remainder:

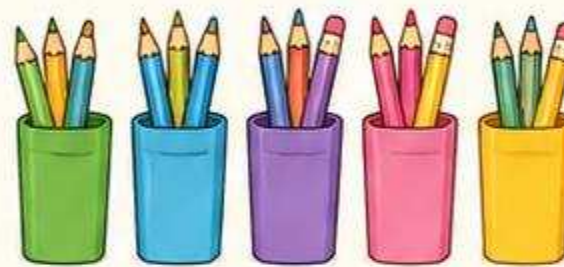
- 3 There are 34 candies.
We want to put them in bags.
Each bag can hold 6 candies.
How many bags will we fill,
and how many candies will be left?



Quotient:

Remainder:

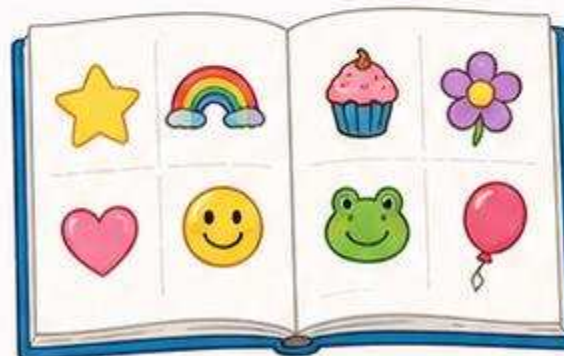
- 4 There are 28 pencils.
We want to share them equally
among 5 pencil boxes.
How many pencils will be in each box,
and how many pencils will be left?



Quotient:

Remainder:

- 5 There are 41 stickers.
We put them on pages.
Each page can hold 8 stickers.
How many full pages can we fill,
and how many stickers will be left?



Quotient:

Remainder:



Great job! Math is fun!



MENTAL DIVISION WITH REMAINDERS

When we divide, sometimes there are some left over. This is called the **remainder**.
We must decide if we need **one more group** for the remainder **or not**.



IMPORTANT!

1. Sometimes, we need to think about the remainder and add **one more group** so that nothing is left.

→ Example: sharing or putting things on plates, buses, bags...

2. Sometimes, we **do not** need to think about the remainder.

→ Example: asking how many full groups are made.

EXAMPLES

- 1** You have 22 biscuits.
If you put 6 biscuits on each plate, how many plates do you **need**?

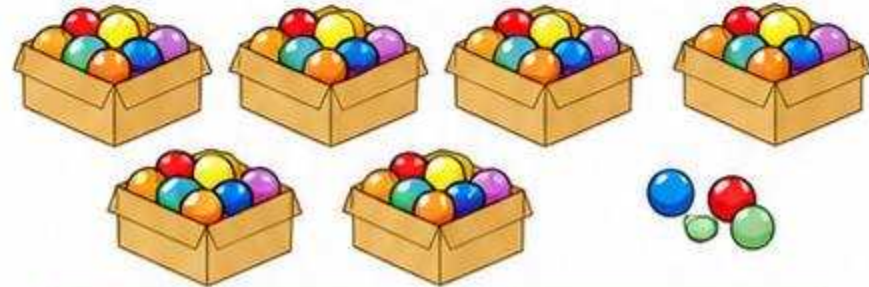


Number sentence: $22 \div 6 = 3 \text{ R}4$

The remainder is 4 biscuits.
We need **one more plate** for them.

Answer: 4 plates

- 2** You have 33 balls.
If each box holds 6 balls, how many boxes are **completely filled**?



Number sentence: $33 \div 6 = 5 \text{ R}3$

The remainder is 3 balls.
Only 5 boxes are **completely filled**.

Answer: 5 full boxes

- 3** You have 25 apples.
If you put 4 apples in each basket, how many baskets do you **need**?

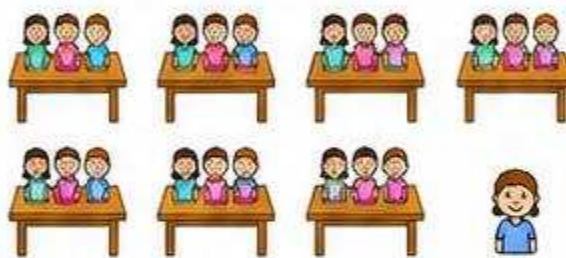


Number sentence: $25 \div 4 = 6 \text{ R}1$

The remainder is 1 apple.
We need **one more basket** for it.

Answer: 7 baskets

- 4** There are 29 students.
If each table has 4 students, how many tables are **completely full**?

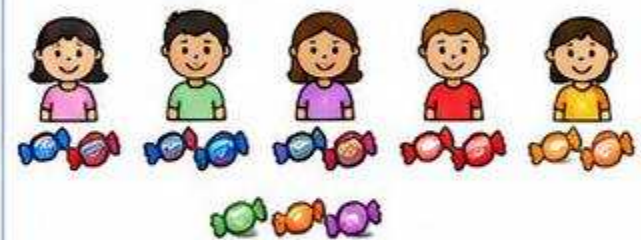


Number sentence: $29 \div 4 = 7 \text{ R}1$

The remainder is 1 student.
Only 7 tables are **completely full**.

Answer: 7 full tables

- 5** You have 18 candies.
If you share them equally among 5 friends, how many candies does each friend get and how many are **left over**?



Number sentence: $18 \div 5 = 3 \text{ R}3$

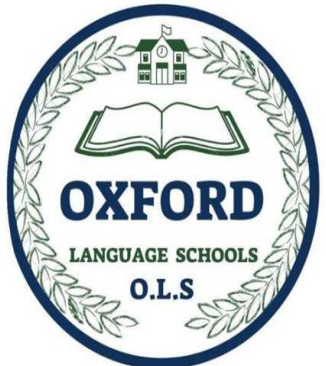
Each friend gets 3 candies.
3 candies are **left over**.

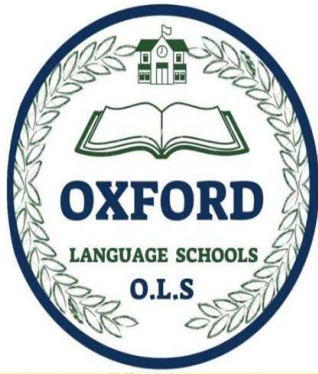
Answer: 3 each, 3 left over



REMEMBER:

- If the remainder needs a new group (plate, basket, bus, box...) to hold everything, **add one more group**.
- If the question asks for only full groups, do not add one more group. **Ignore the remainder**.





DIVISION WITH REMAINDERS

When we divide, sometimes there are some left over. This is called the **remainder**.

We must decide if we need **one more group** for the remainder **or not**.

- 1** There are 17 cookies.
We put them in boxes.
Each box holds 4 cookies.
How many boxes do we need,
and how many cookies are left?

Number sentence:

$$\square \div \square = \square \text{ R } \square$$

Answer: _____ boxes, _____ left over

- 2** There are 29 pencils.
We share them equally among 6 pencil cups.
How many pencils are in each cup,
and how many pencils are left?

Number sentence:

$$\square \div \square = \square \text{ R } \square$$

Answer: _____ each, _____ left over

- 3** There are 41 marbles.
We put them in bags.
Each bag holds 8 marbles.
How many bags can be filled,
and how many marbles are left?

Number sentence:

$$\square \div \square = \square \text{ R } \square$$

Answer: _____ bags, _____ left over

- 4** There are 35 students.
They sit equally in rows.
Each row has 7 students.
How many full rows are there,
and how many students are left?

Number sentence:

$$\square \div \square = \square \text{ R } \square$$

Answer: _____ full rows, _____ left over



Remember:

- If the remainder needs a new group (box, bag, row...), **add one more group**.
- If the question asks for only full groups, **do not add one more group**.



Practice Time



1 Solve the following word problems.

- 1 We have 43 children. Each bus can carry 5 children.
How many buses do we need in total?
Write the calculation and the answer.

Answer: _____

- 2 A book has 50 pages. If you read 8 pages each day,
how many days will it take to finish the book completely?
Write the calculation and the answer.

Answer: _____

- 3 A factory produces 38 toys per game.
Each car needs 4 wheels. How many cars can be made?
Write the calculation and the answer.

Answer: _____

- 4 A drawer has 3 cm in height. You stack 26 books on top of it.
How high is the stack in centimeters?
Write the calculation and the answer.

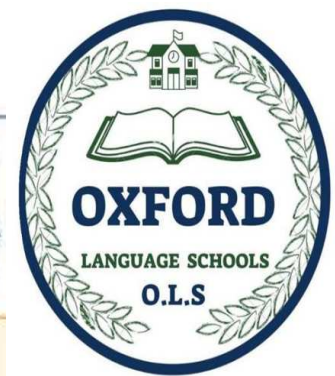
Answer: _____

Challenge Time ★

- A class has 27 students. They want to sit in groups of 4 students at each table.
How many full tables will there be and how many students will be left over?
Write the calculation and the answer.

Calculation: _____

Answer: _____



WRITING LARGE NUMBERS

We use **place value** to write large numbers.
Each digit has a value depending on its **place**.

THOUSANDS PERIOD			ONES PERIOD		
Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
100,000	10,000	1,000	100	10	1

HOW TO WRITE LARGE NUMBERS

- ★ Start from the **ones** (right side).
- ★ Put each digit in its **correct place**.
- ★ If a place is **empty**, write **0**.
- ★ Separate the thousands period and the ones period with a **comma**.

Example: **86,515**

H.Th	T.Th	Th	H	T	O
0	8	6	5	1	5
Thousands period			Ones period		

EXAMPLES

- 1 Write the number **615,208** in the place value chart.

H.Th	T.Th	Th	H	T	O
6	1	5	2	0	8
Thousands period			Ones period		

Answer: **615,208**

- 2 Write the number **43,760** in the place value chart.

H.Th	T.Th	Th	H	T	O
0	4	3	7	6	0
Thousands period			Ones period		

Answer: **43,760**

PRACTICE TIME

- 1 Write each number in the place value chart.

a) 236,584

H.Th	T.Th	Th	H	T	O

Answer: _____

b) 702,019

H.Th	T.Th	Th	H	T	O

Answer: _____

- 2 Write each set of digits as a number.

a) 4 in the ten thousands, 2 in the thousands, 5 in the hundreds, 1 in the tens, 7 in the ones.

Answer: _____

b) 8 in the hundred thousands, 3 in the thousands, 9 in the hundreds, 4 in the ones.

Answer: _____

- 3 Write the number formed in each place value chart.

a)

H.Th	T.Th	Th	H	T	O
3	6	2	8	0	5

Answer: _____

b)

H.Th	T.Th	Th	H	T	O
7	0	4	0	9	3

Answer: _____



Remember!

- ✓ Always start from the ones and move left.
- ✓ Give each digit its correct place value.
- ✓ Use a comma to separate the thousands period and the ones period.

123

BUILDING LARGE NUMBERS

We can make large numbers by making equal groups.

EXAMPLES

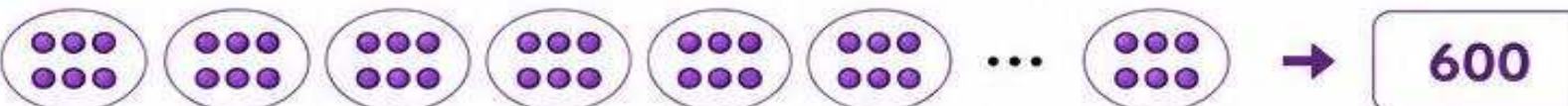
10 groups of 1
make 50.



10 groups of 100
make 1,000.



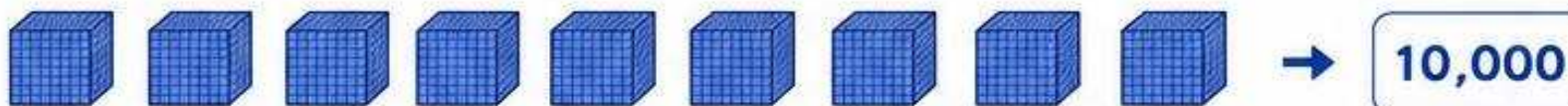
100 groups of 6
make 600.



9 groups of 10,000
make 90,000.



10 groups of 1,000
make 10,000.



10 groups of 10
make 100.



PRACTICE TIME

★ Write each number in the place value chart.

		Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
1	Eighty-five thousand, two hundred thirty-six						
2	Four hundred seven thousand, nine hundred eighteen						
3	One hundred twenty-five thousand, seventy-four						
4	Six hundred seventy thousand, three hundred five						
5	Twenty-three thousand, four hundred fifty-one						
6	Five hundred eight thousand, sixty-nine						
7	Nine hundred ten thousand, seven hundred						
8	Sixty-four thousand, two hundred ninety-eight						
9	Two hundred three thousand, five hundred eighty						
10	Nine hundred ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred ninety-nine						

PLACE VALUE PRACTICE

Read each question carefully and write your answer in the space provided.

1 TYPE 1: HOW MANY GROUPS?

Write the missing number of groups.

- 1 16,000 is the number formed by adding _____ groups of 1,000.
- 2 90,000 is the number formed by adding _____ groups of 10,000.
- 3 520,000 is the number formed by adding _____ groups of 1,000.
- 4 700,000 is the number formed by adding _____ groups of 10,000.
- 5 340,000 is the number formed by adding _____ groups of 1,000.

2 TYPE 2: READ THE NUMBER

Answer the questions about each number.

1 The number: 687,230

- a) What digit is in the ten thousands place? _____
- b) In which place is the digit 6? _____

2 The number: 305,914

- a) What digit is in the hundred thousands place? _____
- b) In which place is the digit 3? _____

3 The number: 924,651

- a) What digit is in the thousands place? _____
- b) In which place is the digit 9? _____

4 The number: 170,842

- a) What digit is in the thousands place? _____
- b) In which place is the digit 7? _____

3 TYPE 3: BUILD THE NUMBER

Use the groups to build the number. Then, write the digits in the place value chart.

- 1 What number is formed by adding:
2 groups of 1,000,000
5 groups of 10,000
3 groups of 1,000



Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

- 2 What number is formed by adding:
1 group of 100,000
4 groups of 1,000
7 groups of 100
2 groups of 10



Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

- 3 What number is formed by adding:
3 groups of 100,000
8 groups of 1,000
6 groups of 10
5 groups of 1



Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

- 4 What number is formed by adding:
2 groups of 1,000,000
2 groups of 100,000
1 group of 10,000
9 groups of 1,000
4 groups of 100
7 groups of 1



Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones



Place Value – Addition & Subtraction



Part 1: Add or Subtract

Solve the following problems.

1

$$90,000 - 60,000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

2

$$40,000 + 120,000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

3

$$130,000 - 70,000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

4

$$250,000 + 30,000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

5

$$180,000 - 90,000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

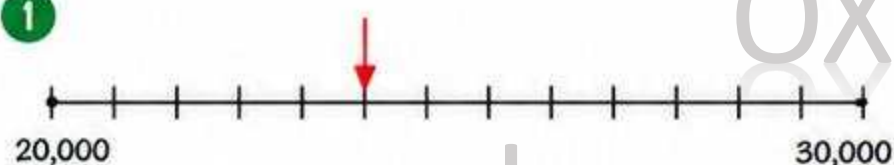
6

$$75,000 + 25,000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Part 2: Find the Number

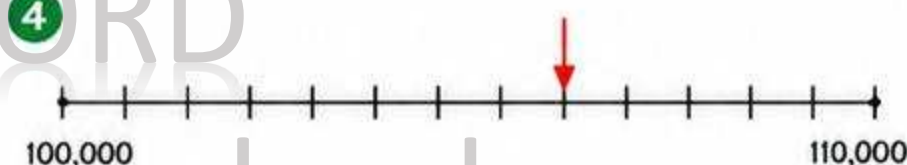
Look at each number line. Write the number shown by the arrow.

1



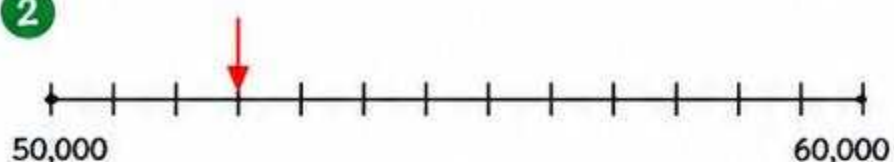
The number is: 25,000

4



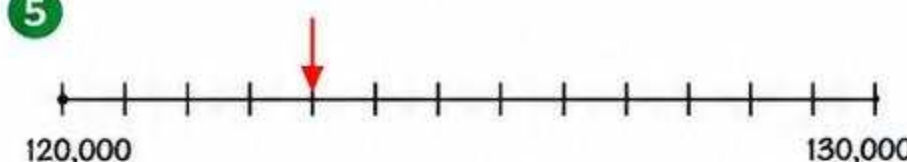
The number is: 105,000

2



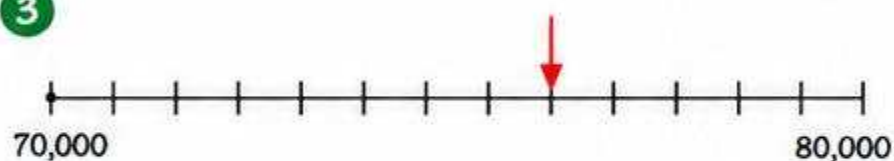
The number is: 55,000

5



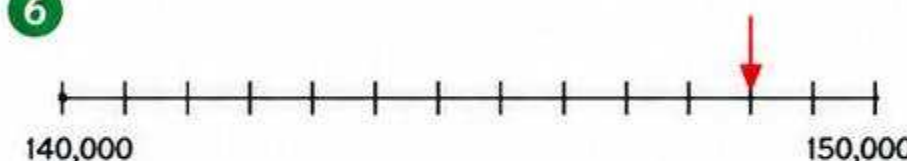
The number is: 125,000

3



The number is: 75,000

6



The number is: 145,000

Note 1



Did you remember that removing the zeros from both the minuend and the subtrahend before doing the subtraction is correct?

Note 2

Each number line is divided into 10 equal parts between the two given numbers. Use this to find the number shown by the arrow.



You can do it! 



Comparing Large Numbers

Compare the numbers using $>$, $<$ or $=$.



$>$ is greater than

Example: $500,000 > 300,000$

$<$ is less than

Example: $200,000 < 700,000$

$=$ is equal to

Example: $400,000 = 400,000$

A) Compare the following numbers.

1. $600,000$ $300,000$

2. $900,000$ $800,000$

3. $700,000$ $700,000$

4. $100,000$ $500,000$

5. $400,000$ $200,000$

6. $800,000$ $900,000$

7. $300,000$ $300,000$

8. $500,000$ $100,000$

9. $600,000$ $600,000$

10. $200,000$ $400,000$

B) Compare the following numbers.

1. $200,000 + 300,000$ $500,000$

2. $700,000 - 200,000$ $400,000$

3. $100,000 + 800,000$ $900,000$

4. $600,000 - 300,000$ $200,000$

5. $400,000 + 400,000$ $900,000$

6. $500,000 + 200,000$ $700,000$

7. $900,000 - 400,000$ $600,000$

8. $300,000 + 600,000$ $800,000$

9. $800,000 - 500,000$ $300,000$

10. $200,000 + 700,000$ $900,000$

C) Fill in the box with $>$, $<$ or $=$ to make the statement true.

1. $100,000 + 200,000$ $400,000$

2. $900,000 - 100,000$ $800,000$

3. $500,000 + 400,000$ $1,000,000$

4. $700,000 - 300,000$ $500,000$

5. $600,000 + 100,000$ $600,000$

6. $800,000 - 200,000$ $700,000$

7. $400,000 + 400,000$ $900,000$

8. $300,000 + 600,000$ $900,000$

9. $900,000 - 300,000$ $600,000$

10. $200,000 + 200,000$ $500,000$



Think carefully and compare!





MULTIPLY BY 10 OR BY 100



Let's Learn!

Multiply by 10

When you multiply a number by **10**, each digit moves one place to the **LEFT** and a **zero** is added at the end.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones	
3	4	7	
3	4	7	0

× 10

Examples: $24 \times 10 = 240$
 $57 \times 10 = 570$
 $83 \times 10 = 830$

Multiply by 100

When you multiply a number by **100**, each digit moves two places to the **LEFT** and **two zeros** are added at the end.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones		
2	7	6		
2	7	6	0	0

× 100

Examples: $12 \times 100 = 1,200$
 $35 \times 100 = 3,500$
 $78 \times 100 = 7,800$

PRACTICE TIME!

A. Multiply by 10

Find the product.

- 1 $14 \times 10 =$ _____
- 2 $26 \times 10 =$ _____
- 3 $37 \times 10 =$ _____
- 4 $45 \times 10 =$ _____
- 5 $68 \times 10 =$ _____
- 6 $72 \times 10 =$ _____
- 7 $83 \times 10 =$ _____
- 8 $91 \times 10 =$ _____
- 9 $59 \times 10 =$ _____
- 10 $99 \times 10 =$ _____

B. Multiply by 100

Find the product.

- 1 $12 \times 100 =$ _____
- 2 $23 \times 100 =$ _____
- 3 $34 \times 100 =$ _____
- 4 $46 \times 100 =$ _____
- 5 $57 \times 100 =$ _____
- 6 $63 \times 100 =$ _____
- 7 $74 \times 100 =$ _____
- 8 $85 \times 100 =$ _____
- 9 $92 \times 100 =$ _____
- 10 $98 \times 100 =$ _____

C. Word Problems

Solve the following problems.

- 1 A shop sells 18 notebooks in a day.
How many notebooks will it sell in 10 days?
(Use multiplication by 10)
Answer: _____
- 2 A library has 26 new books.
How many books will be there in 10 such shelves?
(Use multiplication by 10)
Answer: _____
- 3 A factory makes 34 toys every day.
How many toys will it make in 10 days?
(Use multiplication by 10)
Answer: _____

- 4 A school has 15 classrooms.
How many chairs will be there if each classroom has 100 chairs? (Use multiplication by 100)
Answer: _____
- 5 A farmer plants 27 rows of vegetables.
How many plants will there be in total if each row has 100 plants? (Use multiplication by 100)
Answer: _____
- 6 A company packs 42 boxes in an hour.
How many boxes will it pack in 100 hours?
(Use multiplication by 100)
Answer: _____

Practice more, Score higher!



LET'S PRACTICE

Multiplication – Division – Word Problems



1 WRITE THE NUMBERS.

Write the number sentence for each statement.

- 1 The product of 35 and 10.

- 2 The product of 40 and 10.

- 3 The product of 254 and 10.

- 4 The product of 94 and 10.

- 5 The product of 500 and 10.

- 6 The product of 730 and 10.

- 7 The product of 80 and 10.

- 8 The product of 60 and 10.

- 9 The product of 480 and 10.

- 10 The product of 315 and 10.

2 WORD PROBLEMS.

Solve the problems.

- 1 A factory makes 35 boxes of pens every day.
How many boxes does it make in 10 days?

Answer: _____

- 2 A shop has 40 packets of juice.
Each packet has 10 bottles.
How many bottles are there in all?

Answer: _____

- 3 A school has 254 students.
If there are 10 classes, how many
students are in each class?

Answer: _____

- 4 A farmer plants 94 trees in each row.
He plants 10 rows. How many trees
does he plant in all?

Answer: _____

- 5 There are 500 pages in a book.
If a student reads 10 pages each day,
how many days will he read the whole book?

Answer: _____



You can do it!



3 DO THESE CALCULATIONS.

Find the answers.

A. Multiplication

1 $10 \times 37 =$ _____

2 $10 \times 24 =$ _____

3 $10 \times 80 =$ _____

4 $10 \times 315 =$ _____

5 $10 \times 73 =$ _____

6 $10 \times 90 =$ _____

7 $10 \times 60 =$ _____

8 $10 \times 48 =$ _____

9 $10 \times 254 =$ _____

10 $10 \times 500 =$ _____

B. Division

1 $240 \div 10 =$ _____

2 $80 \div 10 =$ _____

3 $730 \div 10 =$ _____

4 $315 \div 10 =$ _____

5 $600 \div 10 =$ _____

6 $480 \div 10 =$ _____

7 $940 \div 10 =$ _____

8 $2540 \div 10 =$ _____

9 $5000 \div 10 =$ _____

10 $7300 \div 10 =$ _____



MULTIPLICATION – Step by Step

Multiply a 2 – digit number by a 1 – digit number



Main Idea:

When we multiply a number, we find the product (result).
We use place value to help us multiply correctly.

Place Value Reminder

$$\text{Ones} = 1 \times 1$$

$$\text{Tens} = 1 \times 10$$

So, when we carry,
1 ten = 10 ones.

Example

$$18 = 1 \times 10 + 8$$

Write 8 in the ones place
and 1 in the tens place.

Rules for Finding the Product

- Write the numbers in their correct columns.
- Start from the ones.
- If the ones digit is 7 or more, carry 1 ten to the tens place.

STEP BY STEP: Multiply 2 – digit number by 1 – digit number

1 Write the numbers in columns.

	Tens	Ones
	2	6
x		3

2 Multiply the ones.

- Multiply the ones digit of the top number by the bottom number.
- Write the answer in the ones place.

Example: $6 \times 3 = 18$
Write 8 in the ones place
and carry 1 ten.

3 Multiply the tens.

- Multiply the tens digit by the bottom number.
- Add the carried ten.
- Write the answer in the tens place.

Example: $2 \times 3 = 6$
 $6 + 1 \text{ (carried)} = 7$

Final Answer

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 78 \end{array}$$

So,
 $26 \times 3 = 78$

EXAMPLE 1: 26×3

	Tens	Ones
	2	6
x		3

Step 1
Write the numbers in the correct places.

	Tens	Ones
	2	6
x		3
		8

Step 2
Multiply the ones.
Write 8 and carry 1 ten.

	Tens	Ones
	2	6
x		3
	7	8

Step 3
Multiply the tens.
Add the carried ten. Write 7.

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$+ 1 \text{ (carried)} = 7$$

So,
 $26 \times 3 = 78$

EXAMPLE 2: 43×2

	Tens	Ones
	4	3
x		2

Step 1
Write the numbers in the correct places.

	Tens	Ones
	4	3
x		2
		6

Step 2
Multiply the ones.
Write 6.

	Tens	Ones
	4	3
x		2
	8	6

Step 3
Multiply the tens.
Write 8.

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

So,
 $43 \times 2 = 86$

MORE PRACTICE

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) $32 \times 3 =$ _____ | 4) $74 \times 5 =$ _____ |
| 2) $57 \times 2 =$ _____ | 5) $85 \times 3 =$ _____ |
| 3) $61 \times 4 =$ _____ | 6) $93 \times 2 =$ _____ |

★ TIPS

- Always start from the ones place.
- Carry the ten to the tens place.
- Add the carried ten before writing the tens digit.

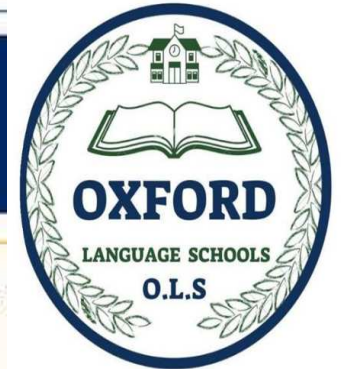


Practice makes perfect! Keep going!



MULTIPLICATION

(A 3-digit number × A 1-digit number)



Main Idea: To multiply a 3-digit number by a 1-digit number, multiply each part (ones, tens, hundreds) separately, then add the results.

STEPS:

1 Arrange the numbers

Write the 3-digit number on top and the 1-digit number below it.

2 Multiply the ones

Multiply the 1-digit number by the ones digit. Write the answer in the ones place.

3 Multiply the tens

Multiply the 1-digit number by the tens digit. Write the answer in the tens place.

4 Multiply the hundreds

Multiply the 1-digit number by the hundreds digit. Write the answer in the hundreds place.

5 Add the results

Make sure every place value is correct.

EXAMPLE: 276×6

Step 1

Multiply the ones

$$\begin{array}{r} 276 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$6 \times 6 = 36$
Write **6** in the ones place, carry **3** to the tens place.

Step 2

Multiply the tens

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 276 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 56 \end{array}$$

$6 \times 7 = 42$
Add the carried 3
 $\rightarrow 42 + 3 = 45$
Write **5** in the tens place, carry **4** to the hundreds place.

Step 3

Multiply the hundreds

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 276 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 1656 \end{array}$$

$6 \times 2 = 12$
Add the carried 4
 $\rightarrow 12 + 4 = 16$
Write **16** in the hundreds place.

Final Answer

$$\begin{array}{r} 276 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 1656 \end{array}$$

So, $276 \times 6 = 1656$

Check:

$$276 \times 6 = 1656$$

Another way to understand (from hundreds to ones)

Step 3

Multiply the hundreds

$$\begin{array}{r} 276 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 36 \\ 420 \\ 1200 \end{array}$$

$6 \times 2 = 12$
Write **12** in the hundreds place.

Step 2

Multiply the tens

$$\begin{array}{r} 276 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 36 \\ 420 \end{array}$$

$6 \times 7 = 42$
Write **42** in the tens place.

Step 1

Multiply the ones

$$\begin{array}{r} 276 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 36 \end{array}$$

$6 \times 6 = 36$
Write **36** in the ones place. No need to carry because tens is already done.

Final Answer
1656

$$36 + 420 + 1200 = 1656$$

PRACTICE TIME!

A. Find the product.

1 $\begin{array}{r} 312 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$

2 $\begin{array}{r} 456 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$

3 $\begin{array}{r} 183 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$

4 $\begin{array}{r} 648 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$

5 $\begin{array}{r} 368 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$

6 $\begin{array}{r} 341 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$

7 $\begin{array}{r} 618 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$

8 $\begin{array}{r} 368 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$

9 $\begin{array}{r} 667 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$

10 $\begin{array}{r} 709 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$

★ TIPS

- Always multiply each digit.
- Write the answers in the correct place value.
- Don't forget to carry!



You can do it!
Practice makes you better!

WORD PROBLEM EXAMPLE

A school has 183 boxes. Each box has 4 books. How many books are there in all?

Solution:

$$183 \times 4 = ?$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 183 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 732 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 \times 3 = 12 \\ 4 \times 8 = 32 \\ 4 \times 1 = 4 \rightarrow 400 \end{array}$$

Answer: There are 732 books in all.

Remember



When multiplying by a 1-digit number, multiply each digit, write in place value, and add up!



MULTIPLICATION BY A ONE-DIGIT NUMBER



Remember: Multiply each digit (ones, tens, hundreds...) by the one-digit number. Add any carried numbers.

EXAMPLES:

Example 1: 27×4

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 108 \end{array}$$

$7 \times 4 = 28$
Write 8,
carry 2
 $2 \times 4 = 8$
 $+ 2 = 10$
Write 10.

$$27 \times 4 = 108$$

Example 2: 356×5

$$\begin{array}{r} 356 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 1780 \end{array}$$

$6 \times 5 = 30$
Write 0,
carry 3
 $5 \times 5 = 25$
 $+ 3 = 28$
Write 8,
carry 2
 $3 \times 5 = 15$
 $+ 2 = 17$
Write 17.

$$356 \times 5 = 1,780$$

Example 3: $4,823 \times 3$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4823 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 14469 \end{array}$$

$3 \times 3 = 9$
 $2 \times 3 = 6$
 $8 \times 3 = 24$
Write 4,
carry 2
 $4 \times 3 = 12$
 $+ 2 = 14$
Write 14.

$$4,823 \times 3 = 14,469$$

Example 4: $63,507 \times 2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 63507 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 127014 \end{array}$$

$7 \times 2 = 14$
Write 4,
carry 1
 $0 \times 2 = 0$
 $+ 1 = 1$
 $5 \times 2 = 10$
 $+ 1 = 11$
 $3 \times 2 = 6$
 $6 \times 2 = 12$
Write 12.

$$63,507 \times 2 = 127,014$$

A. Multiply 2-Digit Numbers by a 1-Digit Number

1) 18×3

2) 24×6

3) 37×5

4) 46×7

5) 59×8

6) 72×4

7) 83×9

8) 91×6

9) 64×3

10) 77×2

B. Multiply 3-Digit Numbers by a 1-Digit Number

1) 132×4

2) 245×3

3) 372×6

4) 458×2

5) 609×7

6) 726×5

7) 813×8

8) 934×3

9) 642×4

10) 795×6

C. Multiply 4-Digit Numbers by a 1-Digit Number

1) $1,245 \times 3$

2) $2,358 \times 2$

3) $4,126 \times 5$

4) $5,430 \times 4$

5) $6,789 \times 6$

6) $7,315 \times 3$

7) $8,642 \times 2$

8) $9,507 \times 7$

9) $3,684 \times 6$

10) $2,936 \times 8$

D. Word Problems

1) A school has 235 students. Each student gets 3 notebooks. How many notebooks are needed in total?

Ans: _____

2) A bookstore sold 456 story books in one day. If each book costs 4 dollars, what was the total amount of money?

Ans: _____

3) A factory produces 318 chairs in a week. How many chairs are produced in 5 weeks?

Ans: _____

4) A company has 2,573 employees. Each employee gets a bonus of 2,000 pounds. What is the total bonus amount?

Ans: _____

5) A bakery makes 637 cakes per day. How many cakes will it make in 6 days?

Ans: _____

E. Mixed Practice

1) $25 \times 7 =$ _____

6) $38 \times 9 =$ _____

2) $143 \times 6 =$ _____

7) $274 \times 4 =$ _____

3) $2,684 \times 3 =$ _____

8) $4,159 \times 5 =$ _____

4) $509 \times 8 =$ _____

9) $912 \times 6 =$ _____

5) $6,703 \times 2 =$ _____

10) $7,306 \times 3 =$ _____



TIPS

- Always start from the rightmost digit (ones place).
- Multiply each digit by the one-digit number.
- Write the answer in the place value.
- Add the carried number before multiplying the next digit.
- Check your answer!



Practice daily and become a math star!





MULTIPLICATION BY A ONE-DIGIT NUMBER



A. Multiply 2-Digit Numbers by a 1-Digit Number

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1) $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2) $\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 3) $\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 4) $\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 5) $\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 6) $\begin{array}{r} 73 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 7) $\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 8) $\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 9) $\begin{array}{r} 91 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 10) $\begin{array}{r} 77 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 11) $\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 12) $\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 13) $\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 14) $\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 15) $\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 16) $\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 17) $\begin{array}{r} 39 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 18) $\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 19) $\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 20) $\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

B. Multiply 3-Digit Numbers by a 1-Digit Number

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1) $\begin{array}{r} 123 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2) $\begin{array}{r} 245 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 3) $\begin{array}{r} 372 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 4) $\begin{array}{r} 458 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 5) $\begin{array}{r} 609 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 6) $\begin{array}{r} 726 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 7) $\begin{array}{r} 813 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 8) $\begin{array}{r} 934 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 9) $\begin{array}{r} 642 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 10) $\begin{array}{r} 795 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 11) $\begin{array}{r} 186 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 12) $\begin{array}{r} 257 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 13) $\begin{array}{r} 305 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 14) $\begin{array}{r} 489 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 15) $\begin{array}{r} 563 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 16) $\begin{array}{r} 674 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 17) $\begin{array}{r} 748 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 18) $\begin{array}{r} 869 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 19) $\begin{array}{r} 915 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 20) $\begin{array}{r} 993 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

C. Multiply 4-Digit Numbers by a 1-Digit Number

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1) $\begin{array}{r} 1,234 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2) $\begin{array}{r} 2,345 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 3) $\begin{array}{r} 3,456 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 4) $\begin{array}{r} 4,567 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 5) $\begin{array}{r} 5,678 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 6) $\begin{array}{r} 6,789 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 7) $\begin{array}{r} 7,890 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 8) $\begin{array}{r} 8,642 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 9) $\begin{array}{r} 9,357 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 10) $\begin{array}{r} 4,208 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 11) $\begin{array}{r} 2,679 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 12) $\begin{array}{r} 3,809 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 13) $\begin{array}{r} 5,034 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 14) $\begin{array}{r} 6,275 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 15) $\begin{array}{r} 7,654 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 16) $\begin{array}{r} 8,901 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 17) $\begin{array}{r} 9,876 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 18) $\begin{array}{r} 6,543 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 19) $\begin{array}{r} 7,321 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 20) $\begin{array}{r} 5,987 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

D. Mixed Practice

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) $34 \times 6 =$ | 2) $128 \times 4 =$ | 3) $256 \times 3 =$ | 4) $457 \times 2 =$ | 5) $679 \times 5 =$ |
| 6) $84 \times 7 =$ | 7) $315 \times 6 =$ | 8) $924 \times 3 =$ | 9) $618 \times 4 =$ | 10) $739 \times 2 =$ |
| 11) $1,524 \times 3 =$ | 12) $2,745 \times 2 =$ | 13) $3,684 \times 4 =$ | 14) $4,296 \times 5 =$ | 15) $6,825 \times 3 =$ |
| 16) $8,109 \times 2 =$ | 17) $5,370 \times 6 =$ | 18) $7,608 \times 5 =$ | 19) $9,453 \times 4 =$ | 20) $3,205 \times 7 =$ |

E. Word Problems

1) A teacher has 28 boxes of crayons. Each box has 6 crayons. How many crayons are there in all?

Answer: _____

2) A library has 345 books on each shelf. There are 4 shelves. How many books are there altogether?

Answer: _____

3) A farmer plants 376 trees in each row. He plants 3 rows. How many trees did he plant in all?

Answer: _____

4) A factory makes 628 bottles each day. How many bottles will it make in 5 days?

Answer: _____

5) A shop sells 153 kites per week. How many kites will it sell in 8 weeks?

Answer: _____



Keep practicing and do your best!



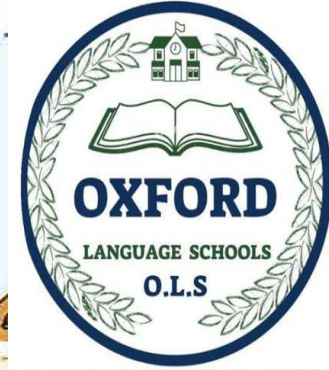
Name : _____

Date : _____



WORD PROBLEMS

Multiplication (2-digit or 3-digit by 1-digit)



Read each problem carefully. Write the multiplication sentence, then find the answer.

1	There are 34 pencils in each box. How many pencils are there in 6 boxes?	Multiplication sentence: _____ Answer: _____
2	A shop has 25 packets of rice. Each packet weighs 3 kg. What is the total weight of the rice?	Multiplication sentence: _____ Answer: _____
3	There are 128 seats in each row. How many seats are there in 4 rows?	Multiplication sentence: _____ Answer: _____
4	A library has 215 books on each shelf. How many books are there on 3 shelves?	Multiplication sentence: _____ Answer: _____
5	A school has 48 students in each class. How many students are there in 7 classes?	Multiplication sentence: _____ Answer: _____
6	A factory produces 236 bottles of juice every day. How many bottles are produced in 5 days?	Multiplication sentence: _____ Answer: _____
7	There are 72 apples in each basket. How many apples are there in 8 baskets?	Multiplication sentence: _____ Answer: _____
8	A school bus travels 145 km each day. How many kilometers will it travel in 6 days?	Multiplication sentence: _____ Answer: _____
9	There are 316 pages in a book. How many pages are there in 2 books?	Multiplication sentence: _____ Answer: _____
10	A theatre has 89 seats in each row. How many seats are there in 9 rows?	Multiplication sentence: _____ Answer: _____



You can do it!





Lesson: Multiplication Rules



Remember

When multiplying three numbers, do it **the same way** as before.

- 1 Multiply the first two numbers.
- 2 Then multiply the result by the third number.
- 3 Or multiply the second two numbers first, then multiply by the first number.

Note: You can use any order, the answer will be the same.

Example

$$3 \times 2 \times 40$$

First way:

$$\begin{aligned}(3 \times 2) \times 40 \\ = 6 \times 40 \\ = 240\end{aligned}$$

Second way:

$$\begin{aligned}3 \times (2 \times 40) \\ = 3 \times 80 \\ = 240\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So, } 3 \times 2 \times 40 = 240$$

Let's Practice

Find the product of the following.

1) $3 \times 3 \times 70 =$ _____

2) $4 \times 2 \times 80 =$ _____

3) $2 \times 3 \times 60 =$ _____

4) $4 \times 2 \times 90 =$ _____

5) $2 \times 4 \times 60 =$ _____

6) $3 \times 2 \times 50 =$ _____

7) $3 \times 3 \times 900 =$ _____

8) $2 \times 5 \times 800 =$ _____

9) $4 \times 3 \times 800 =$ _____

10) $5 \times 2 \times 675 =$ _____

11) $3 \times 4 \times 700 =$ _____

12) $5 \times 2 \times 350 =$ _____

13) $2 \times 5 \times 189 =$ _____

14) $2 \times 5 \times 905 =$ _____

15) $3 \times 4 \times 189 =$ _____



Remember: You can multiply in any order, but don't forget to multiply each part carefully.



Name: _____

Date: _____



Multiplication Practice



Find the product.

1) $2 \times 3 \times 45 =$ _____

2) $4 \times 2 \times 75 =$ _____

3) $3 \times 5 \times 16 =$ _____

4) $2 \times 4 \times 125 =$ _____

5) $5 \times 3 \times 27 =$ _____

6) $2 \times 6 \times 40 =$ _____

7) $3 \times 3 \times 80 =$ _____

8) $4 \times 5 \times 30 =$ _____

9) $2 \times 2 \times 90 =$ _____

10) $5 \times 2 \times 48 =$ _____

11) $3 \times 4 \times 125 =$ _____

12) $6 \times 2 \times 35 =$ _____

13) $4 \times 3 \times 60 =$ _____

14) $3 \times 2 \times 150 =$ _____

15) $5 \times 4 \times 25 =$ _____

16) $2 \times 7 \times 30 =$ _____

17) $3 \times 6 \times 18 =$ _____

18) $4 \times 2 \times 110 =$ _____

19) $5 \times 3 \times 70 =$ _____

20) $2 \times 8 \times 45 =$ _____

21) $3 \times 5 \times 24 =$ _____

22) $4 \times 6 \times 20 =$ _____

23) $2 \times 3 \times 210 =$ _____

24) $5 \times 2 \times 95 =$ _____

25) $3 \times 4 \times 135 =$ _____

26) $2 \times 5 \times 120 =$ _____

27) $4 \times 3 \times 55 =$ _____

28) $6 \times 2 \times 75 =$ _____

29) $3 \times 7 \times 40 =$ _____

30) $5 \times 4 \times 15 =$ _____



Name : _____

Date : _____

MULTIPLICATION PRACTICE

3 Numbers in Each Problem



Each problem has 3 numbers.

- The two smaller numbers multiply to **10 or less**.
 - The third number is a two-digit number.
- Find the product.



1) $27 \times 2 \times 5$

2) $34 \times 2 \times 4$

3) $45 \times 5 \times 2$

4) $62 \times 2 \times 3$

5) $73 \times 5 \times 2$

6) $28 \times 4 \times 2$

7) $56 \times 2 \times 5$

8) $91 \times 2 \times 5$

9) $83 \times 2 \times 4$

10) $47 \times 5 \times 2$

11) $39 \times 2 \times 3$

12) $26 \times 5 \times 2$



Tip: Multiply the **two smaller numbers** first.

Then multiply the result by the **two-digit number**.



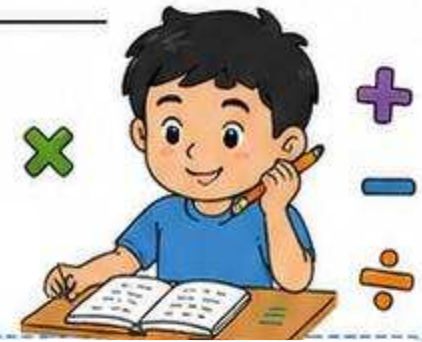
★ You can do it! ★

Name: _____

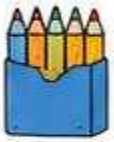
Date: _____



WORD PROBLEMS



1



There are 4 boxes of crayons.
Each box has 5 crayons.
There are 37 such sets.
How many crayons are there in all?

Operation: _____

Answer: _____

2



A tray has 5 rows of cupcakes.
Each row has 4 cupcakes.
There are 28 such trays.
How many cupcakes are there in all?

Operation: _____

Answer: _____

3



A pack has 5 bundles of pencils.
Each bundle has 6 pencils.
There are 45 such packs.
How many pencils are there in all?

Operation: _____

Answer: _____

4



A shelf has 5 stacks of books.
Each stack has 2 books.
There are 16 such shelves.
How many books are there in all?

Operation: _____

Answer: _____

5



A carton has 2 layers of eggs.
Each layer has 5 eggs.
There are 39 such cartons.
How many eggs are there in all?

Operation: _____

Answer: _____

6



A pot has 5 flowers in the front row
and 2 flowers in the back row.
There are 23 such pots.
How many flowers are there in all?

Operation: _____

Answer: _____

7



A sheet has 10 rows of stickers.
Each row has 7 stickers.
There are 34 such sheets.
How many stickers are there in all?

Operation: _____

Answer: _____

8



A basket has 5 apples on the top
and 6 apples on the bottom.
There are 21 such baskets.
How many apples are there in all?

Operation: _____

Answer: _____

9



A box has 2 packets of cookies.
Each packet has 4 cookies.
There are 32 such boxes.
How many cookies are there in all?

Operation: _____

Answer: _____

10



A pack has 6 small juice boxes.
Each small box has 5 juice boxes.
There are 15 such packs.
How many juice boxes are there in all?

Operation: _____

Answer: _____



Remember: Multiply the two small numbers first. Then multiply by the two-digit number.

موقع الدكتور محمد رزق التعليمي



امسح الباركود بالمويل لتثبيت
التطبيق وتحميل كل الملازم مجاناً وبسرعه



حمل التطبيق الآن



كورسات ونتائج امتحانات



ملازم ثانوي



ملازم اعدادي



ملازم ابتدائي



موقع الدكتور محمد رزق
Dr. Mo. RIZK



D.M.RAZK

موقع الدكتور محمد رزق معلم الكيمياء التعليمي